Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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PHYSICIANS.

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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

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D. W. CROUSE WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST, On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call. Bedford, Oct 20. '65.,

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

THOMAS MERWINE,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET WARE, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned having purchased the Shop Tools, &c., of the late Wm. Stahl, dec'd, is now prepared to do all kinds of CABINET WORK in good style and at the shortest notice, at the OLD STAND in West Pitt street. ☞ Having a HEARSE, he is also prepared to furnish COFFINS and ATTEND FUNERALS. THOMAS MERWINE. March15: 3m.

Poetry.

THE COURTIN'.

BY DR. HOLMES.

God makes sech nights, all white an' still
  Fur ez you can look or listen.
Moonshine an' snow on field an hill,
  All silence an' all glisten.

Zekle crep' up quite unbeknown
  An' peeked in thru' the winder,
An' there sot Huldy all alone,
  'Ith no one nigh to hender.

A fireplace filled the room's one side
  With half a cord o' wood in—
There wa'nt no stoves (till comfort died)
  To bake ye to a puddin'.

The wa'nut logs shots parkles out
  Towards the pootiest, bless her,
An' leetle flames danced all about
  The chiny on the dresser.

Agin the chimble crook-necks hung,
  Au' in amongst 'em rusted
The ole Queen's arm that Gran'ther Young
  Fetched back from Concord busted.

The very room, coz she was in,
  Seemed warm from floor to ceilin',
An' she looked full ez rosy agin
  As the apples she was peelin'.

'Twas kin' o' kingdom-come to look
  On sech a blessed cretur,
A dogrose blushing to a brook
  Ain't modester nor sweeter.

He was six foot o' man, A 1,
  Clean grit an' human natur';
None couldn't quicker pitch a ton
  Nor dror a furrer straighter.

He'd sparked it with full twenty gals,
  He'd squired 'em, danced 'em, druv 'em,
Fust this one, an' then that, by spells—
  All is, he could'nt love 'em.

But long o' her his veins 'ould run
  All crinkly like curled maple,
The side she brushed felt full o' sun,
  Ez a south slope in Ap'il.

She thought no v'ice hed sech a swing
  Ez his'n in the choir;
My! when he made Old Hundred ring,
  She *knowed* the Lord was nigher.

An' she blushed scarlet, right in prayer,
  When her new meetin'-bunnet
Felt somehow thru' its crown a pair
  O' blue eyes sot upon it.

That night, I tell ye, she looked *some!*
  She seemed tu've got a new soul,
For she felt sartin-sure he'd come,
  Down to her very shoe-sole.

She heered a foot, and knowed it tu,
  A-raspin on the scraper,—
All ways to once her feelins flew
  Like sparks on burnt-up paper.

He kin' o' l'itered on the mat
  Some doubtfle o' the sekle,
His heart kep' goin' pitty-pat,
  But her'n went pity Zekle.

An' yet she gin her cheer a jerk
  Ez though she wished him furder,
An' on her apples kep' to work,
  Parin' away like murder.

"You want to see my Pa, I s'pose?"
  "Wal——no——I come dasignin' "
"To see my Ma? She is sprinklin' clo's
  Agin to-morrow's ir'nin'."

To say why gals acted so and so,
  Or don't, 'ould be presumin':
Mebby to mean *yes* an' say *no*
  Comes nateral to women.

He stood a spell on one foot fust,
  Then stood a spell on t'other,
An' on which one he felt the wust
  He couldn't ha' told ye nuther.

Says he, "I'd better call agin;"
  Says she, "Think likely, Mister;"
The last words picked him like a pin,
  An'——Wal, he up an' kist her.

When Ma bimeby upon 'em slips,
  Huldy sot pale ez ashes,
All kin' o' smiley roun' the lips
  An' teary roun' the lashes.

For she was jes' the quiet kind
  Whose naturs never vary,
Like streams that keep a summer mind
  Snow-hid in Jenooary.

The blood clost roun' her heart felt glued
  Too tight for all expressin',
Tell mother see how matters stood,
  An' gin 'em both her blessin'.

Then her red come back like the tide,
  Down to the Bay o' Fundy,
An' all I know is they was cried
  In meetin' come next Sunday.

Miscellaneous.

A REAL "DEVIL-FISH."

Victor Hugo's Narrative Matched.

Readers of M. Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea" will remember the terrible narrative of the fisherman Gilliatt's encounter with the octopus or sea-devil, who winds his horrible suckers round his victim, and gradually draws away his life's blood. The poet-novelist has been accused of exaggeration in this incident, but according to Mr. Lord, an English traveller, who has just published in London a book about British Columbia and the Pacific coast, the sea-devils of the North Pacific even outdo the terrors of the Channel Island species. Mr. Lord says:

"The octopus as seen on our coasts, although even here called a 'mansucker' by the fisherman, is a mere Tom Thumb, a tiny dwarf as compared to the Brobdignagion proportions he attains in the snug bays and long inland canals along the east side of Vancouver Island, as well as on the mainland. These places afford lurking-dens, strong-holds and natural sea-nurseries, where the octopus grows to an enormous size, fattens and wages war with insatiable voracity on all and everything it can catch. Safe from heavy breakers, it lives as in an aquarium of smooth, lake-like water, that, save in the ebbing and flowing of the tide, knows no change of disturbance.

"The ordinary resting-place of this hideous 'sea-beast' is under a large stone or in the wide cleft of a rock, where an octopus can creep and squeeze itself with the flatness of a sand-dap or the slipperiness of an eel. Its modes of locomotion are curious and varied; using the eight arms as paddles and working them alternately, the central disk representing a boat, octopi row themselves along with an ease and celerity comparable to the many-oared caique that glides over the tranquil waters of the Bosphorus; they can ramble at will over the sandy roadways intersecting their submarine parks, and, converting arms into legs, march on like a huge spider. Gymnasts of the highest order, they climb the slippery ledges, as flies walk up a window pane; attaching the countless suckers that arm the terrible limbs to the face of the rocks, or to the wrach and seaweed, they go about, back down-ward, like marine sloths, or, clinging with one arm to the waving algæ, perform series of trapeze movements that Leotard might view with envy.

"I have often, when on the rocks, in Esquimault harbor, watched my friend's proceedings; the water being clear and still, it is just like peering into an aquarium of huge proportions, crowded with endless varieties of curious sea-monsters; although grotesque and ugly to look at, yet all alike displaying the wondrous works of Creative wisdom.—In all the cosy little nooks and corners of the harbor the great seawrack (Macrocystis) grows wildly, having a straight round stem that comes up from the bottom, often with a stalk three hundred feet long; reaching the surface, it spreads out two long tapering leaves that float upon the water; this sea-forest is the favorite hunting-ground of octopi.

"I do not think in its native element an octopus often catches prey on the ground or on the rocks, but waits for them just as a spider does, only the octopus converts itself into a web, and a fearful web to. Fastening one arm to a stout stalk, stiffening out the other seven, one would hardly know it from the wrack amongst which it is concealed. Patiently he bides his time, until presently a shoal of fish come gaily on, threading their way through the sea-trees, joyously happy, and little dreaming that this lurking monster, so artfully concealed, is close at hand. Two or three of them rub against the arms; fatal touch! As though a powerful electric shock had passed through the fish and suddenly knocked it senseless, so does the arm of the octogus paralyze its victim; then winding a great sucker-clad round the palsied fish—as an elephant winds its trunk round anything to be conveyed to the mouth—draws the dainty morsel to the center of the disk, where the beaked mouth seizes, and soon sucks in it."

By a sort of poetical justice, these tyrants of the sea-caverns are themselves hunted by an enemy of untiring pertinacity. The Indian regards the octopus as a great delicacy, especially when its huge glutinous body is [illegible] to get its long thong-like feelers over the side of the canoe, and at the same time retain a hold upon the seawrack, it could as easily haul it over as a child could a basket. This the crafty Indian well knows. How he captures him Mr. Lord thus describes:

"Paddling the canoe close to the rocks, and quietly pushing aside the wrack, the savage peers through the crystal water, until his practiced eye detects an octopus, with its great ropelike arms stiffened out, waiting patiently for food. His spear is twelve feet long, armed at the end with four pieces of hard wood, made harder by being baked and charred in the fire; these project about fourteen inches beyond the spear-haft, each piece having a barb on one side, and are arranged in a circle round the spear-end, and lashed firmly on with cedar bark. Having spied out the octopus, the hunter passes the spear carefully through the water until within an inch or so of the centre disk, and then sends it in as deep as he can plunge it.—Writhing with pain and passion, the octopus coils its terrible arms round the haft; redskin making the side of the canoe a fulcrum for his spear, keeps the struggling monster well off, and raises it to the surface of the water. He is dangerous now; if he could get a holdfast on either savage or canoe, nothing short of chopping off the arms piecemeal would be of any avail.

"But the wily redskin knows all this, and has taken care to have ready another spear unbarred, long, straight, smooth and very sharp, and with this he stabs the octopus where the arm join the central disk. I suppose the spear must break down the nervous ganglious supplying motive power, as the stabbed arms lose at once strength and tenacity; the suckers that a moment before held on with a force ten men could not have overcome, relax, and the entire ray hangs like a dead snake, a limp, lifeless mass.—And thus the Indian stabs and stabs, until the octopus, deprived of all power to do harm, is dragged into the canoe, a great, inert, quivering lump of brawn-looking jelly."

POWERFUL MICROSCOPE.

A Foreign journal says:—It is not many months since one of the most eminent of living microscopists expressed his conviction that in the production of object-glasses with a one-twenty-fifth of an inch focus, the microscope had reached its utmost attainable limit of perfection. He added that "it appears impossible to separate or define lines more numerous than ninety thousand in an inch, on account either of the decomposition of light, or some other cause. It therefore seems beyond our power ever to discover more of the ultimate composition of bodies by means of the microscope." It is always foolish to use such "thus far and no father" language in reference to any department of scientific research; but it is not often that its fallaciousness has been demonstration within so short a period as in the present case. The above extract is taken from a journal dated December 10, 1864; and yet already the one thing which microscopists are now talking about is an object-glass with one-fiftieth of an inch focus, recently made by Messrs. Powell and Lealand, which was described to the Royal Society by Dr. Lionel Beale the other day, and was exhibited at the annual *couversazione* of that Society a short time since.—This object-glass possesses double the power of the one which we were so lately told, and by so great an authority, was the most powerful we must ever except to possess, and defines with wonderful distinctness particles which the latter cannot render visible at all. It magnifies three thousand diameters, with the low eye-piece, or with a number five eye-piece, fifteen thousand diameters—that is to say, in popular parlance, one thousand five hundred and seventy-five millions of times! It must immensely increase our knowledge of the lower organisms, and may even aid our researches into the ultimate constitution of matter. And who shall say that even its powers may not be exceeded in time?

FIFTY REMARKABLE YEARS.

BY S. B. M'CORMICK.

If the generations of men from the time of Adam down to the present were taken and examined in detail, there would not be found any one period of fifty years so remarkable in invention, progress and scientific achievements as have been the last fifty years from 1817 to 1867. No human being, from the creation to the present time, ever witnessed within the space of fifty years so many important events, and it is probable that no man ever will. The deluge was a wonderful event, but it stood alone. The discovery of this continent was a remarkable affair, but it was accompanied by no other remarkable occurrences. The campaigns of Napoleon were remarkable, and stand out conspicuously in history and military achievements, but there are no concomitant events worthy of notice.

Take the progress of this nation in regard to settlements and improvements, in opening up the country, felling timber, breaking up prairies and clearing out firms, in building up immense cities, and adorning the earth with beautiful and costly buildings, and it may safely be said that no single fifty years ever saw the like. Rome was five hundred years in being built; Chicago only about thirty.

View the last half century in regard to improvements in machinery, and how remarkable! It has given us the threshing machine, the reaping machine, the rotary printing press, and a thousand similar inventions. Iron-clad ships and irresistible projectiles, hurled from immense military ordnance, are the creations of the last fifty years.

Steam, as a motive power, was almost unknown fifty years ago. Of all the rivers of the known world, none had ever heard the shrill whistle of a steam engine, and the hills and valleys of this little mundane sphere were strangers to the scream of the locomotive. The steamships and steamboats and locomotives and engines are now counted by thousands and tens of thousands. There is not a navigable river in the known world that is not traversed by steamboats, and scarcely a plain, nay, even a mountain, that is not crossed by railroad engines, drawing immense trains of cars over serpentine roads, endless in extent.

The lightning has been drawn down from the clouds, chained, trained and harnessed, and made to carry news in countless directions. The very ocean has been made subservient in its power and progress, and immense cables of copper and iron stretch for thousands of miles through the watery deep, to gather in the world's news in a moment of time.

Light has been trained to catch the images of men and animals. The daguerreotype, ambrotype, melainotype, and photograph are all creatures of the last half century. Beautiful things are caught from pencils of light and placed on plates, from which they are transferred to stone and then to paper.

Moral and political intelligence is spread broadcast by a thousand agencies and schools have been established in different governments. Missionary societies and other instrumentalities for humanizing society are actively at work. Scientific discovery and invention are developed in every department, and the moral and political world moves along on ærial wheels.

Gold, lead, copper, coal and oil have been discovered and applied in innumerable ways to the advancement and progress of civil, social and religious development.

Within the last few years the greatest civil war that the world ever saw, or perhaps ever will see, has transpired within our own vision. And, to crown all, four million of slaves have been emancipated. When before in the world's history did such an event transpire? When will the world ever again witness such an event?

Sum up all this. Count the number of engines propelled by steam. Count the number of iron rails made since the year 1817. Count the farms improved and the dwelling houses that dot what a few years ago was a wilderness as the grains of sand dot the sea. Count the number of letters patent that have been issued for important inventions. Count the number of feet of telegraph wire; the number of gallons of oil; the number of ounces of gold; the pounds of lead, or the tons of copper that have lately been used. Count the number of newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and books that have been turned out by steam since the invention of the steam power press. Count the number and variety of the implements of war, and count the dead upon our battle fields. Count the number of emancipated slaves, and say whether or not the last fifty years have not been prolific of important events. Could not an interesting book be written on the subject?

THE NEWSPAPER A POWER.

The Press is the motive power that moves the world. Its influence is beyond dispute, and its agency is accepted by all. The following very able article on this subject we copy entire from one of our exchanges:

"The press is an educational force of wonderful potency. The humble and unpretending newspaper that comes every week into a dwelling, contributes imperceptibly but certainly to the intellectual growth of all the people therein. Indeed, it is not difficult, in the obscurer walks of life to detect what kind of newspapers a man regularly reads by the opinions he draws, and the method by which he states and defends them. Some men who pass for more than ordinarily intelligent and thoughtful know very little except what they have learned from the newspapers. Nay, let any one sit down and deliberately pass in review his stock of knowledge, accurately discriminate what he is indebted to the newspapers for, and what he has acquired through other sources, and he will be surprised to find how large are his obligations to the public journals. An uncommonly shrewd observer of men, and one personally acquainted with most of the eminent men of his day, remarked that some of the most conspicuous among them, radiant with genius and all other qualities requisite to constitute great leaders, were mainly newspaper men; that is, they relied throughout long and brilliant careers chiefly upon newspapers for facts suggestive of ideas, and largely for the discussions whereby the real and apparent were separated from each other.

"It may be said, moreover, that newspapers manufacture more great men than are made by any other process. It is a matter of notoriety that very few public men, upon deliberate hearing and actual review, bear any fair proportion to the reputation they enjoy. Many men for whom nature has done better, and art less, have a colossal fame, which will not bear to be examined too closely. In these cases the difference between the real and the imaginary is the product of newspaper laudation. The public may not feel under obligations to the press in this matter, but the fortunate individuals who reach high positions through this expenditure if in it have abundant reason to prove that *the newspaper is a power.*"

TOILETTES AT A WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

I write this letter as an act of justice to neglected man. The Washington correspondents, as a body, have given themselves over to the dominion of woman. Witness their one sided accounts of the fashionable parties given by Senators and secretaries. The women are all described as a lover might describe his beloved, while the men, though they may be husbands and fathers, Senators and ministers, are not considered worthy to be mentioned at all. For the sake of vindicating the dignity of my sex—and for an example to the regular correspondents, I give you a proper account of the brilliant reception given at the house of the distinguished secretary, R-n-d-ll.

The host was dressed in a neat, close fitting coat of a changeable hue, showing a delicate blue at night, but in open daylight a real substantial gray. Pants same material, lined with gray muslin. White shirt, cut biased with a beautiful frill all around the bottom. New patent steel collar, marked "A. J." It is here proper to remark that his tables groaned under luxurious pi'es of bread and butter, furnished by the Treasury department, and the side tables staggard with the choicest wines, confiscated by the New York custom house.

Senator D-l-tt l-e was dressed in his best clothes made loose, so as to be changed in a moment, and worn either side out. They were of a light changeable blue on one side, and a reliable gray on the other. His shirt was cut goring, and was made of material confiscated at the New York custom house. The bosom was immaculately white, typical of the breast within. He wore a steel collar which was also typical of the character of the man. He seemed hungry, and spent most of the evening in the refreshment room eating bread and butter, and slipping the odds and ends into his pockets.

Chief Justice C-h-s-e was dressed in a full suit of blue, with the exception of his vest, which had a green back. The tops of his boots were also green, and he had in his pocket several little pictures of Christopher Columbus and others set in green. He seemed to be rather choice of these, keeping his hands in his pockets all the time, especially when the host or Senator D-l-tt-l-e were about. He wore suspenders.

General G-r-n-t was also dressed in blue and a cigar case. He had on suspenders and blue ribbed socks with white toes. He was heard to inquire of the Chief Justice why he was like one of Shakespeare's characters? When the Chief Justice gave it up, he said it was because his offense was rank. The Secretary of War brevetted him on the spot.

President J-n-s-n came in leaning heavily on the arm of Vice President S-t-v-n-s for support. On first entering he seemed to be insensibly affected by something, but soon dried his eyes with his new pocket handkerchief—a splendid pattern of bunting representing the United States flag on one side and the confederate flag on the other. His outer garments were a curious mixture of blue, gray and butternut, but all his under [illegible] He wore no suspenders, claiming it is understood that such fixtures are clearly a violation of the Constitution and an insult to the South. It is unconstitutional to suspend anything except women.

Senators S-l-s-b-r-y and McD-g-l came together and looked and acted like brothers. They were dressed alike; each having on a snuff colored butternut coat, with two bottles of whisky in the coat tails—bottles partially empty. These two chivalric gentlemen added much to the festivities of the occasion by acting an interesting tableau, representing the coat of arms of Kentucky—"United we stand." They wore white kids.

Seated in a corner were Secretary W-l-l-s and Senator D-v-s of Kentucky, engaged in a warm discussion for several hours, the Secretary being asleep all the time. The gallant Senator's attention being called to the fact that his adversary was asleep and snoring, he replied that he was glad of it—he was used to such things; it gave him more time to establish his side of the question—and he went on "like an April shower."—*Washington Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.*

SPREAD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Jackson, (Mississippi) *Clarion* for April 11, has the following interesting remarks upon the spread of the Republican party in different southern states:

"The fact is too manifest to be denied, and too important to be disregarded, that the Republican party is rapidly extending its ramifications throughout the southern states. In all of these states initial movements, more or less formidable, are on foot for forming a compact party to co-operate with that organization. It is a part of the matured scheme of the leaders of that party to maintain its ascendency, and they have seized the opportunity afforded by the introduction of the new clause into the elective franchise.

"In Virginia we find no prominent person connected with the movement except Botts, who belongs to the past age of politics and has outlived his time; but primary meetings are being held with a view to a state convention, which will bring the organization into full and active existence. In North Carolina the movement is under more formidable and more imposing leadership. It is headed by Holden, of the *Standard*, late provisional governor by appointment of President Johnson; Pool, formerly a whig candidate for governor, and others of scarcely less note. They have held a convention in Raleigh, in which nearly all of the counties in the state were represented by an equal number of white and black delegates. The organization took the name of Republican, and placed itself in line with the northern radicals.

"In South Carolina no decisive action of this kind has been had, beyond the assembling of a meeting in Charleston, at the instance of radical emissaries. But General Sickles, the commander of the district, has recently delivered an address to the freedmen, abounding with wholesome advice and patriotic views, which we trust will have a potent influence in shaping their course. This speech, together with the timely addresses of General Hampton and other prudent and discreet statesmen, will undoubtedly stay, if it does not wholly prevent the progress of the movement.

"A meeting, represented to be large and enthusiastic, apparently tending in the same direction, has been held at Savannah, Georgia. In this meeting Ex (Provisional) Governor Johnson bore a leading part.

"In Alabama the movement is more formidable. It is engineered by such unscrupulous and designing men as Nick Davis, Humphries and Joe Bradley. Meetings have been held in Huntsville, Selma, Montgomery, and other important points. In these assemblies we have been surprised to learn that ex-Confederate officers who bore themselves creditably throughout the war were active participants.

"If appearances are not delusive, the new party has entered the lists in Arkansas with prospects of success. We have before us the proceedings of a large convention held within the past few days at Little Rock, in which most of the counties of the State were represented. The movement derives additional strength from a large Union element which existed in the state during the war, in full sympathy with the North.

"In Louisiana, the germs of a similar organization exist which will be developed at an early day through the agency of Governor Wells, Mike Hahn, Durant, and a radical newspaper organ soon to be established in New Orleans. The principles and policy of the leaders of this organization are in harmony with those of the radical leaders of the North. They esteem the Military bill to be proper in itself—not to be submitted to as a necessity, but to be accepted as a measure of justice, and they warmly advocate its proscriptive and disfranchising feature. They have not yet openly espoused the agrarian schemes of Thad. Stevens, but they contemplate the control of the State organizations, with a view to the establishment of the grinding despotism which prevails in Tennessee and Missouri.

"From the mass of newly enfranchised persons, upon whose ignorance, credulity, and prejudices, they will endeavor to play, they hope to make large accessions to their numbers. It is clear that they can be thwarted only by the exercise of justice and kindness to these new voters, on the part of those who have hitherto controlled the destinies of the country, and by their display of the utmost prudence, vigilance and self-denying patriotism."

NATURAL GAS SUPPLY FOR TOWNS.

The ancient mariners of Lake Erie gratefully remember the Portland light at Barcelona harbor, for it was the largest and brightest light on the lakes and was never known to fail. The light cost less than any other beacon light in the world for it came from the burning of gas which rose up spontaneously out of the ground. The gas was of the best quality and the supply was apparently inexhaustible. There was many times more than was needed or used and for aught we know it was burned during all the day. But the Portland light is now no more, at least for the sailors; the gas now sheds its cheerful beams only on the land lubbers of the village of Westfield.

When the state line railroad was completed, the harbor of Barcelona, which at Westfield, N. Y., was distant from it only a mile, was abandoned and the Portland light was not needed. The gas was wasted on the desert air. Last summer Addison Crosby and D. H. Taylor, under the name of the Westfield Gas Co., having secured a title to the gas brought it to the village of Westfield, a distance of one and a quarter miles.

At the gas spring a pit was dug in the rock five feet in depth and sixteen feet in diameter to accommodate a gasometer of the same dimensions. From the top of this a main was laid to the Westfield gasometer. From the first to the second gas holder there is a gradual ascent of 180 feet and as the gas is lighter than air it travels up without any assistance from pumps. The pressure at the upper holder is nine-tenths and at the spring one and a half tenths of an inch water pressure. The supply of gas is so abundant that early in the day the upper holder is filled and is never exhausted at night. The Company have at command three times as much gas as they use and they propose shortly to offer it for fuel as well as light. The gas is in use all over the village, and in all there are 2,000 burners. The villagers pay $4 per 1,000 cubic feet, a good remuneration for the enterprise of the gas proprietors. The stock of the company must be above par. The good people of Westfield ought to be happy and proud. They have one of the most prized luxuries of the cities without any nuisance or danger of gas works.

Fredonia, a neighboring village, has had the prestige for about half a century of getting its light from natural gas, but it must now yield the palm to Westfield. In fact Fredonia never deserved its great renown, for until within a few years the natural gas supplied less than a score of burners, and it was of poor quality. At the present time it depends mainly on its new coal gas works, where a little natural gas is mixed with a large percentage of coal gas. The charge of the company for the mixed gases is $6 per one thousand cubic feet. The Westfield natural gas is said to be richer than the gas of cities in about the ratio of three to two. —*Scientific American.*

THE HOT SPRINGS OF CALIFORNIA.

The geysers are boiling springs, situated in a desolate gash made in the lower part of one of these mountain valleys. They cover only a few acres, and are in themselves rather curious than attractive. At a hundred points you find hot steam, hissing or sizzling out of little holes of water, the largest half a dozen feet over, the smallest not bigger than a child's teapot. A few of them make a noise like the panting of a steamboat or locomotive. But the sight and sound of the geysers are very much below the usual description. On the other hand, the medicinal value of the springs seem to be far beyond the ordinary estimate. Here are found at all temperatures, from two hundred and twelve to one hundred degrees, springs containing iron, sulphur, magnesia, soda, alum, epsom salts in astonishing abundance and these in all possible combinations, and in all possible independence of each other. It would seem as if nature had her great apothecary shop in the very bank, out of which the geysers flow, in monstrous reserved stores of soda, sulphur, alum, iron, magnesia, etc., all in different beds. Over these beds trickle pure streams of cold water, (the subdivision of a considerable stream entering the gorge at its upper end,) and as they pass over some, and skip others of these beds, they come out saturated with different acids and alkalies, in different combinations and at different temperatures, the heat being, I supposed, the result of chemical action. They issue here, black as ink; there, milky white, and of all shades between; while the little basins from which the gas issues and the water bubbles are incrusted with crystals of verdigris, epsom salts, alum and sulphur. The soil is very hot to the feet.

A LETTER dated on board the Colorado on her return passage from China says: "The Orient and Occident have shaken hands, the trial trip has been accomplished, the uniting link has been joined, the traveling public can now steam round the world, and it is not difficult, from the success which has attended this round voyage, to predict the success which is certain to ensue, in a financial point of view, to the great company which has so energetically entered the lists in the grand competitive struggle for the carrying trade of the East."

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

Some one who "knows the world," or else expects perfection, gives the following advice regarding a husband: "When you see a young man of modest, respectful, retiring manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flattery, he will make a good husband; for [illegible] When you see a young man of frugal and industrious habits, no fortune hunter, but who would take a wife for the benefit of herself, and not for wealth, that man will make a good husband for his affection will not decrease, neither will be bring himself nor his parents to poverty or want. When you see a man whose manners are of a boisterous kind, "brass" enough to carry him anywhere and vanity enough to make him think every one inferior to himself, don't marry him, girls; he won't make a good husband. When you see a young man using his best to raise himself from obscurity to credit, marry him, he will make a good husband and one worth having. When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society upon the wealth of his rich father or relatives, don't marry him for goodness sake: he will make a poor husband. When you see a young man always employed adoring his person, and who leaves his debts unpaid, although frequently demanded, never do you marry him, for he will in every respect, make a bad husband. When you see a young man who is below you in wealth offer to marry you, don't deem it a disgrace, but look into his character, and if you find it corresponds with these directions, take him and you will get a good husband. When you see a young man who is attentive to his sisters or aged mother, who is not ashamed to be seen in the street with the woman who gave him birth and nursed him, supporting her weak and tottering frame upon his arm, who will attend to all her little wants with love, affection and tenderness, take him girls, who can get him, no matter what may be his circumstances in life; he is truly worth winning and having, and will certainly make a good husband.

GARIBALDI ON POPISH PRIESTS.

We, says the London *Advertiser*, have been favoured with a copy of a letter which Garibaldi has addressed to the Ladies Association at Genoa, relative to the power and disposition for evil of the Popish priesthood. The following is a translation of this important though brief communication:

Ladies.—To liberate woman from superstition, and to release her from the clutches of the priest, is now the quession of life or of death to Italy, and in this manner only can be forked out the true deliverance of country. Priest! But do you not see him imbedded in the heart of this miserable earth, and in the same manner as the gnawing cancer in the human form, feeding upon its miseries, and every thing which is most injurious and disgusting, and calculated to ruin his brother man? Many will tell you that there are good priests. But a priest, to become good, must change the adverse livery that he wears. That livery, is it not the livery of the promoters of brigandage in more than the half of Italy? Has it not marched as a vanguard before every stranger that invaded our country? Those who endeavor to retard our progress make a distinction between the temporal power, which should be combatted, and the spiritual power, which they tell us should be respected. The spiritual power! And from whom does that come? From Antonelli, Schiavone, or Crocco? Spiritual, indeed! And are these the leaders by whom you would wish to be conducted into the presence of the Eternal? Will you consent to present yourselves before God under protectors such as these? Ladies, may the Divine inspiration of your [illegible] guide you and your companions in the way of truth.

Yours, &c, G. GARIBALDI.

FLOWERS.

Who would wish to live without flowers? Where would the poet fly for his images of beauty if they were to perish forever? Are they not the emblems of loveliness and innocence—the living types of all that is pleasing and graceful? We compare young lips to the rose, and the white brow to the radiant lilly; the winning eye gathers its glow from the violet, and a sweet voice is like a breeze kissing its way through flowers.—We hang delicate blossoms on the silken ringlets of the young bride, and strew her path with the fragrant bells when she leaves the church. We place them around the marble face of the dead in the narrow coffin, and they become symbols of our affections—pleasures remembered and hopes faded, wishes flown, scenes cherished, the more that they can never return. Still we look to the far-off spring in other valleys—to the eternal summer beyond the grave, when the flowers which faded shall again bloom in starry fields where no rude winter can intrude. They come upon us in spring like the recollections of a dream, which hovered above us in sleep, peopled with shadowy beauties and purple delights, fancy broidered. Sweet flowers! that bring before our eyes scenes of childhood—faces remembered in youth, when Love was a stranger to itself! The mossy bank by the wayside, where we so often sat for hours drinking in the beauties of the primroses with our eyes—the sheltered glen, darkly green, filled with the perfume of violets that shone in their intense blue like another sky spread upon the earth—the laughter of merry voices—the sweet song of the maiden—the downcast eye, the spreading blush, the kiss, ashamed of its own sound—are all brought back to memory by a flower.

ADVICE TO AN APPRENTICE,

1. Seize every opportunity of improving your mind.
2. Be careful as to who are your companions.
3. To whatever occupation you may be called as a means of obtaining a livelihood, determine to understand it well and work heartily at it.
4. Accustom yourself to act kindly and courteously to every one.
5. Carefully avoid all extravagant habits.
6. Determine to possess a character for honesty.
7. Cultivate a strict regard for truth.
8. If your parents are living, do your utmost to promote their happiness and comfort.
9. Recollect your progress in life must depend upon your exertions.
10. Be a respector of religion, and do unto others as you would they should do unto you.
11. Be strickly temperate in all things.
12. Avoid all obscene conversation.
13. Be especially regardful of the Sabbath, and on no account desecrate it.
14. Make yourself useful.

WONDERS.

When a young man is a clerk in a store and dresses like a prince, smokes 'foreign cigars,' drinks 'nice brandy,' attends theatres, dances and the like, I wonder if he does all on the avails of his clerkship?

When a young lady sits in the parlor during the day, with her lily white fingers covered with rings, I wonder if her mother doesn't wash the dishes and do the work in the kitchen?

When the deacon of the church sells strong butter recommending it as a good article, I wonder what he relies upon for salvation.

When a lady laces her waist a third less than nature made it, I wonder if her pretty figure will not shorten life a dozen years or more, besides making her miserable while she does live?

Bedford Inquirer.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

tisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

BEGGING THE QUESTION.

The *Gazette* of last week, in a captious article, undertakes to deny the truth of our statements in regard to the Poor House imbroglio. It first undertakes to find fault with the wording of our statement, and denies that the investigation was a "compulsory" one. We admit that the investigation was not forced upon them by legal process, but we do assert that the intelligent public sentiment of the county, awake to the abuses and mismanagement of the Poor House affairs, demanded an investigation, and that though it was made with the assent of the Directors and Mr. Blymyer, the fear that further abuse and mismanagement would destroy the power of the Democratic party in this County, was by no means the least incentive to the investigation, as it would be less derogatory to the party to make a clean breast of it themselves when it could not possibly be kept much longer from the public. We freely concede to them all the credit they can claim for making a virtue of necessity. We had carefully refrained from mentioning Mr. Blymyer's name in connection with this subject, but since the *Gazette* has seen proper to lug it in, with a covert insinuation that the fault lies in great part with him, we have only to say that in our former strictures upon the management of this institution, we expressed our faith in the integrity of Mr. Blymyer and we do not now believe that he would willingly take one cent more than is justly due him. But we have all the time charged and firmly believed that the fault was incompetency and not dishonesty. We have however always left the Democracy to choose which horn of the dilemma they would take, and that they have always inclined to the latter is no fault of ours. In the second place the *Gazette* says:

> "Mr. Blymyer's indebtedness to the county, as ascertained by this settlement, does *not* amount to *Ten Thousand Dollars*, as stated by the *Inquirer*. The sum which Mr. Blymyer owes the county is $7,000, just $3,000 less than the *Inquirer's* figures. So much for this subject."

An easy way, truly, of dismissing a disagreeable subject. But why not state the whole truth and say that the reason why Mr. Blymyer's indebtedness is not $10,000 00 is, that he has paid $3316 47. We had not charged that Mr. Blymyer owed $10,000 00, we simply said that the deficit amounted to *about ten thousand dollars*. Since the *Gazette* has insinuated that we made a false statement, we have gone to the trouble of ascertaining the exact amount of the deficit, which we find to be $10,316 47, including the balance due the county on the Spring [illegible] Mr. Blymyer has paid $3,316 47, and $7000,00 of which still remains to be paid. Thus it will be seen that instead of being $3000,00 less than we stated it as the *Gazette* asserts, it is 316,47 more, and almost one half more than the *Gazette* represents it to be. The question, as to whether these things result from dishonesty or incompetency we leave to the people. Let them consider and decide for themselves.

A NEW POOR HOUSE.

> "Why didn't your scurvy Radical legislature pass the bill to enable the Poor Directors to build a new Poor House.—*Gazette.*

We neither know how nor why the bill was defeated. We are in favor of building a new Poor House just as soon as it can be done. But as the bill has not passed we will be obliged to wait another year. In the meantime we would say that we are opposed to any bill authorizing the Poor Directors to build; without referring to late developments to show the impropriety of such a course, it will at once become evident to any thinking man that a board of directors that is changing every year is not the kind of body to which should be given the power to build a new Poor House and expend the county money. Even if composed of the best men in the county, as one goes out each year, the whole board would in all probability be changed between the time the contract for the building would be entered into and the time the building would be finished. The same persons who make the contract should have charge of the whole business of building until it is finished. For this purpose we hope the next bill sent to the legislature for its sanction will nominate three or five of the best men in the county as a committee, who shall be authorized to take charge of the entire business of building, including selection of site, adoption of plan, &c., and whose duty it shall be to complete the building and when done render a satisfactory account of their stewardship. We believe this to be the only method by which a suitable building can be erected at a reasonable cost to the county.

THE FREE RAILROAD LAW.

We have at length received the vote in the State Senate by which the Free Railroad bill was defeated; and we append it below in order that the people may know exactly who they are, so that when another election comes round and any of the trained band should desire to be renominated they may be promptly cast overboard:

YEAS—12.

Bigham, R., Allegheny.
Brown, R., Lawrence.
Brown, R., Mercer.
Coleman, R., Lebanon.
Cowles, R., Potter.
Davis, D., Berks.
Graham, R., Allegheny.
Lowry, R., Erie.
Taylor, R., Beaver.
Wallace, D., Clearfield.
White, R., Indiana.
Hall, R., Blair.

NAYS—19

Burnett, D., Carbon.
Connell, R., Philada.
Donovan, D., Philada.
Fisher, R., Lancaster.
Glatz, D., York.
Haines, R., Blair.
James, D. Bucks.
Landon, R., Bradford.
McCandless, D., Phil'a.
M'Conaughy, R., Adams
Randall, D., Schuylkill.
Ridgway, R., Phil'a.
Royer, R., Montgomery.
Schall, R., Lehigh.
Searight, D., Fayette.
Shoemaker, R., Luzerne
Stutzman, R., Somerset.
Walls, D., Union.
Worthington, R., Chester.

From some of those whose names are recorded against this measure, which has been so emphatically demanded by the people, we had a right to expect better things; but having placed themselves in the keeping of the monopoly as pensioners, we give up all claim to them in the future.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE COMMON SCHOOL LAW.

We are glad to see that the legislature passed a supplement to the Common School law, which makes certain important changes and conducting the common schools of the State. This supplement, signed by the Governor, is now in full force and effect. It provides that when school directors are unable to procure from the owner or owners of land an eligible site for a school house, they may enter upon and occupy such land, to the amount of one acre, and the damage resulting from such occupancy to be determined by a jury of viewers; and in case the award of the viewers is confirmed by the court, payment shall be made within thirty days, after which time collection may be made by execution, as in other cases of judgment against school directors; and either party shall have the right to have reviewers appointed by the court.

The same act provides for the holding of a County Teacher's Institute, to continue at least five days in each year, and appropriating out of the money in the county treasury one dollar for every three days attendance of teachers upon the institute, said sum to be expended in procuring the attendance and instruction of competent lecturers at said annual meeting; and for non-attendance, except for good cause, a teacher's certificate may be reduced in grade; the time spent in attending the Institute may be allowed the teacher by the board of directors. The Superintendent must make a full statement of the expenditures of moneys in his hands.

The act also provides for the selection of text books at each triennial convention of directors, the same to be validated by confirmation at the annual meeting of directors and teachers, held as now provided by law, and a majority of the board of directors may at any time call a special meeting of directors for the purpose of appointing a committee on text books, prior to the triennial meeting in 1869. Provision is also made for city and borough Superintendents, in places having over 10,000 inhabitants. A salutary change is also made in the issue of teachers' certificates. To this we especially invite the attention of the teachers of Bedford county. The act legalizes the issue of three grades of teachers' certificates, the lowest called "Provisional," good for one year only; the second "Professional," which shall grant the holder to teach in the county, city or borough where it was issued during the official term of the officer who issued it, and one year thereafter; the third or highest grade is called a "Permanent Certificate," which must be signed by the State Superintendent. All professional certificates issued before the first Monday of June, 1866, shall cease to be valid after the first Monday of June, 1868. Any professional certificate may be renewed by the proper officer if he is satisfied that the holder is entitled to such certificate.

By the same act "no person shall hereafter be eligible to the office of county, city or borough superintendent, in any county of this state, who does not hold a diploma from a college legally empowered to grant literary degrees, a diploma or state certificate issued according to law by the authorities of a state Normal School; a professional certificate from a county, city or borough superintendent of good standing, issued at least one year prior to the election, or a certificate of competency from the State Superintendent of Common Schools; nor shall such person be eligible unless he has a sound moral character, and has had successful experience in teaching within three years of the time of his election: *Provided*, That serving as county, city or borough superintendent shall be taken as evidence of the requisite qualifications.

THE *Gazette* of last week makes a great ado over the strictures of a number of Republican papers, our own among the number, on the last Legislature. We have no objections whatever to having the Democracy of Bedford county know that we are as ready to denounce bad conduct on the part of the public men of our own party as of theirs. We had many good men in the late Legislature, and among them the members of the House from this district. But there were also many bad men and they were by no means confined to the Republican ranks; corruption and venality existed to quite as large an extent, in proportion to their number, among the Democratic members. The railroad disease was no respector of parties but proved quite as contagious and dangerous among Democrats as among Republicans.

The remedy for the evil will be found in each party taking care to send none but good, honest, incorruptible men to the legislature, and when they have once found good and true men, keep them there as long as possible. We have no intention of finding fault with Republican principles because a few men have proved faithless, but will continue to endeavor to expose the corrupt and venal, and let the people know who among their public servants are, and who are not, deserving of their confidence and support.

DID not Mr. Scull favor the repeal of the Connellsville charter, and did not he, with several hundred influential citizens of Somerset county, sign a petition for its repeal at the time our Senator, Mr. Householder, voted for it?

IF there is truth in the following dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*, the English don't object to the Russian purchase, but would like to have the same thing done to them:

"Notwithstanding the fretful tone of some of the English journals, in commenting on our late treaty with Russia, and the suggestion of one of those papers that the transaction is one full of direct hostility, our government has, within the past week, received from official sources the assurance that that government is not at all annoyed in consequence of the treaty, but, on the contrary, is entirely satisfied with the transaction, and assured that our government made treaty with Russia in no unfriendly spirit towards England; in fact, it is gathered from high authority that the English government can be easily reconciled to parting with the Canadas and other British possessions in North America, whenever those provinces shall themselves make manifest their desire to separate from the mother country, whether for the purpose of annexation to the United States or for setting up independent governments for themselves.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A TEMPERANCE convention will be held in Altoona, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, on Thursday, May 2d.

COLONEL JAMES WORRALL, the well-known civil engineer, has been re-appointed commissioner under the bill relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river.

PAPER pipes and cisterns have been used in London with perfect success for several months. They are prepared in some manner so that they are perfect non-conductors of heat, and the water in them never freezes.

A MAN near Rochester is successfully growing a plantation of the famous California giant trees from seed produced in that State about fourteen years ago. It only takes twenty-five hundred years to mature.

THE Meadville *Republican* says: The indications in this region are very promising for an abundant fruit crop, if no untimely frost should nip the blossoms. In a few days the peaches will be in full bloom, and up to this date they are unharmed.

GEORGIA.—A number of Georgia papers represent the wheat and fruit crop as unusually promising. Some of them say that the planters had recently just commenced putting in cotton, of which [illegible] planted than was anticipated a few weeks ago. Much of the land prepared for cotton has been converted into corn fields.

AN American gentleman now in Germany writes: "And this brings me to speak of the reverence in which Lincoln is held. In travelling, I am often questioned about our condition, and rarely does the conversation close without a remark on the greatness of the man. I hear in popular lectures, too, in Heidelburg, splendid tributes to his memory."

AMONG the articles sent by Prussia to the French Exposition at Paris was a colossal equestrian statue of the King, represented in warlike attitude and with a drawn sword.—We do not know whether the statute has yet been set up; but if it has been, it must be a very suggestive study to Napoleon and the wits of Paris at this crisis.

THE charge of the Lord Chief Justice of England in reference to the long pending Jamaica trials, establishes the broad principle that the English law recognizes no means for punishment of even the most atrocious criminals, except by trial by jury, and that the maintenance of justice should always be the grand object of all government action in the military, as well as in the judicial branches.

QUITE a quarrel is going on between the Lancaster and Harrisburg papers, over the appointment of Superintendent of Soldier's Orphans' Schools. The former espouse the cause of Professor Thomas H. Burroughs, the ex-Superintendent, and the latter that of Colonel George F. McFarland, a soldier who lost a leg at Gettysburg, and the present Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

THE San Francisco *Market Review*, of March 30, says: There is no question but that money is fast accumulating in our city reservoir, being the proceeds of the large wheat crop, a good portion of which has already been shipped abroad, having been disposed of at very remunerative prices to the producer, [illegible] and rendering many of them quite independent in money matters.

A ST. LOUIS letter says: "Merchants still declare this to be the dullest season for many a year. The wholesale houses have none of them done their usual amount of trade. The Southern trade bubble has well nigh played out; in fact, all failures of the season are mainly attributable to Southern trade. The Montana trade and North Missouri traffic has been unusually brisk, but the last boat for the mountains leaves next week, so this will soon be over.

THE borough of Hollidaysburg seems to be prospering in the way of improvements. *The Leader* says: The surveys for the water-works are completed, the contracts awarded and work has been commenced. The new seminary building is also going forward, and our Catholic friends have commenced a large building near St. Mary's Academy, which is to be used as a boys' school. Scores of new buildings are going up and old ones are being rejuvenated.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is said to have wept with joy when he heard the result of the Connecticut election, declaring that the victory of the Democratic party in that State was the first substantial evidence the people of the South had that the Democracy of the North intended to be true to Southern interests. If Southern interests have nothing more substantial to depend upon than Jeff's tears and Democratic "truth," they are not in a very fair way of prospering.

A PRIVATE letter made public says of our artists' contributions to the French exhibition; "The French find in American pictures a great truthfulness to nature, but they say that they want a little more strength and color, a little more pallette as they express it. Church, Durand, Kensett and Gifford seem to be most liked. Bierstadt they know by the Dusseldorf pictures—he has nothing new. Johnson and Homer are liked best as figure painters.

M. BERRYER, the famous French advocate, does not take kindly to the change going on in Paris. He is living in the place where he has been living for fifty-one years, and to his landlord, who proposes to tear down to build bigger, he said: "I am now seventy-eight years old, and at my age it would be cruel to force me to carry my lares and penates elsewhere, to unfamiliar walls. Give me only three years, and may be heaven will so arrange matters as to satisfy you and make me insensible to all changes. Few men live long after their eightieth year."

THE English press seem disposed to take the annexation of Russian America to the United States quite philosophically. The London News (Liberal) acknowledges that England has no ground of complaint on account of these acquisitions, "so long as they are achieved by legitimate means," while the Thunderer advises the people, "since they have no right to protest," to "forbear to fasten upon the transaction a hostile construction, or to insist upon rights and interest which are incapable of being maintained."

THE contest between the rebels under Gen. Beauregard and the Union men for the control of the New Orleans and Mississippi Railroad, of which the General has been president, is another of the signs of the times. It seems that the rebels were outvoted, and therefore excluded the votes of the city of New Orleans and the State, in order to retain their control. General Grant has been appealed to, and Sheridan will probably have the matter to settle.

AMONG the private soldiers now on duty on at the Jackson barracks, below New Orleans, is one by the name of Schultz, who served during the late war as colonel of an Illinois regiment, and upon leaving the service was breveted to the grade of brigadier. Finding no doubt a charm in military life he re-entered the service and enlisted as high private. But here's the rub. By an act of Congress all ex-officers of the United States are permitted, upon military occasions of importance, to wear the insignia of their brevet rank. Therefore, upon the next parade, will be presented the curious anomaly of a brigadier's star carried on the same shoulder with a musket. Will the inspected outrank the inspector.

THE English reports of the Paris Exposition are gradually assuming a more flattering character, though John still finds much to complain about. We get some idea of the magnitude of this show by the statement, that there are no less than *forty-five thousand* different exhibitors represented. The greatest number ever before gathered was at the London Exhibition, in 1862 when nearly 29,000 were represented. But this is an omnium gatherum—a combination of all shows—a horse show, cattle show, poultry show, dog show, plowing match—show to illustrate the whole history of labor through a civilized world.

A NEW YORK letter says the private letters by the Pereire and City of Baltimore are all of a warlike character. The leading banking and commercial firms write to their correspondents and agents here to act on the hypothesis that hostilities are inevitable, though the war may not come on as soon as many seem to expect. The London writers are unanimous in the opinion that, come what may, Great Britain will be scrupulously neutral. Private telegrams by the cable are said to be in tone of an even more exciting character than the published dispatches, but your correspondent has not been able to trace them.

Thaddeus Stevens on Reconstruction.

The health of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is much improved, and he expects to leave for Pennsylvania next week. To day he wrote a letter, taking for his subject the following extract from a notice of Senator Henry Wilson's recent speech near Hampton namely:—"He (Mr. Wilson) said there would be no impediment to Southern Representatives in Congress if they would elect Union men, and closed his remarks by asserting that he would leave Virginia with the full conviction that a Republican Governor, Legislature and two Senators would be elected.

Mr. Stevens comments on this as follows:—

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Mr. Editor:—Such articles as this are calculated to do much harm. They throw obstacles in the way of future reconstruction, being quoted and relied on as pledges by the Republican party. Hence much trouble arose from certain expressions contained in a bill which was reported by the Reconstruction Committee of the Thirty ninth Congress, though never passed. It was perverted by faction and folly into an argument against the whole party and Congress.

This generally arises from the carelessness of the reporters, and sometimes, doubtless, from the inadvertence of the speaker. No man should make promises for the party. By what authority does any one say that by the election of loyal delegates they will be admitted. By what authority [illegible] say that Virginia will elect two loyal Senators, while in truth there is no Virginia? Much is to be done by the people and Congress before any representatives, or Senator or State can be recognized. Who authorized any Senator to say there would be no confiscation, as in another place?

These things are too flippantly said. I think they had better be gravely pondered. Who is authorized to travel the country and to peddle out amnesty? I would say to the most guilty, expect punishment and then quietude; but first, a mild confiscation to pay those who have been robbed by disloyal men. These are my wishes, and mine only, perhaps.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

A Negro Orator in Tennessee.

At a recent political meeting in Chattanooga, Tennessee, one of the speakers was a negro named Thomas Kane. His speech was a remarkable effort, full of practical good sense, and sometimes rising into genuine eloquence. We copy from the Cincinnati *Commercial* some specimen sentences:

"Our friend here says to speak of little things or big things. I have no education; I can think big things, but I can only speak little things. Sherman's bill suits me very well, according to my understanding. My friends so far as I know them suit me very well, and I think I know who they are. I think Brownlow is one of them. I have seed how they worked for us, and what they have done for us. Sherman is a friend to us. I know that my people all over the southern states have been deprived of the priviledges of education, and of meeting as we do, and saying, 'I am my own man.' When we stop and think where we were a few years ago, picking in the cotton row, or hoeing in the corn row, ploughing among the stumps, with a driver and an overseer, and old master sitting in the house and saying: 'Drive em,' and what we are now, I hardly know what we shall do. We are free, and more than that, we are allowed to vote. Do we know what we are going to vote for? Some men say: 'The negro has his legal vote, but I can buy his vote with a drink of whiskey or a chew of tobacco.' Fellow citizens, before any man shall buy my vote with a drink of whiskey or a chew of tobacco, I will suffer this body to be sacrificed! [Applause.]

"When I was in Selma, on election day, I saw the white men go down in their cellars and bring out their jugs of whiskey, and ask men in, and say: 'Who are you going to vote for?' and I have seen the votes of the Anglo Saxon race bought for a drink of whiskey! [Great applause.] Now here are colored men that never saw a church or a school house until lately, and you needn't talk to me about buying their votes, while there are white men, raised in the lap of education, that would sell their votes. Unless I know my friends, who I am going to vote for, I shall not vote at all. Don't when you go to vote, let any man come up and say: 'Who are you going to vote for?' 'Why so and so?' 'Why, he ain't the right man. You don't know. How should you? Your hair is short and kinky. Let me tell you; so and so is the man to vote for;' and the first thing you know you will be voting to cut your own throat.

"Now I don't know much about political affairs, but I believe Brownlow is the right man in the right place, and if we have got to vote, I shall vote for him because I see that he has worked for us. My friends, the times are ripe. The bud has come, and the blossoms—and the blossoms have dropped off, and the apple has grown, and it hangs ripe and rosy on the tree, and we can pluck it off and eat it, and cast the core on the ground and plant the seeds that will grow up into great trees stretching their branches up into heaven. We must learn to use this great blessing."

* * *

AN enthusiastic architect, having received an order to build a summer house, wishes to contract for a load of sun-beams.

Mr. Wilson's Speech in Richmond.

Hon. Henry Wilson addressed a crowd of about 6000 persons, at Richmond, on Monday afternoon. Nearly all those present were colored, though all classes of whites were represented. He was introduced by Governor Pierpoint, and after alluding to the fact that he visited Richmond upon the invitation of several members of the legislature, he proceeded to give the history of the reconstruction bill. He then recited the events at the close of the war to show that President Johnson's policy, adopted against the will of the nation, had caused more unhappiness than the work of any other one man in America. It again excited the men who had been more than willing to accept the terms of Congress. The reconstruction bill was not passed to humiliate the people of the South, but to meet the needs of the whole country. The question now before the Southern States is whether they will elect men to State offices and Congress who are in favor of an honest acceptance of the policy of the nation, not men who still mourn over a lost cause and who still hope that something may turn up to overthrow that policy and restore old ideas and old measures. Patriotism demands that the latter class shall never more be permitted to participate in the management of the general government. The apostacy of Andrew Johnson had made a republican triumph at the next presidential election certain. The speaker wanted all classes of men, the colored, the white, the loyal and those who had abandoned the wicked heresy of secession to stand together on the national platform of the republican party.

As for the colored vote of Virginia he had no fear of its being combated by secessionists. He appealed to the old whigs of Virginia and the followers of Henry Clay who declared that slavery was a grievous wrong, that no contingency could make it right, to seize the occasion and unite their fortunes with the republican party; now was their day and hour to carry Virginia by an overwhelming majority. To that class who are disfranchised for participating in the rebellion he would say that by speaking and working for the national policy, they would show their countrymen that the disabilities now imposed on them ought to be removed, and a country that had proved its generosity would not forget them.

Governor Peirpoint, after Mr. Wilson had concluded made a brief speech advising the colored people to work and make the old State bloom again.

FROM EUROPE.

Rumored Prussian Evacuation of Luxemburg.—No Offer to Sell the Grand Duchy.—Queen Victoria Proposes a Peace Conference.—Proposition Accepted by Prussia.—Napoleon satisfied with Negotiations.—Russia to Take Iron-Clads for the Ceded Territory.—Conference to meet May 5th.—Fortress of Luxemburg to be Dismantled.

BERLIN, April 27.—The Wesser *Gazette*, in its leading article to-day, intimates that Prussia may evacuate Fort Pess, of Luxemburg.

AMSTERDAM, April 27.—The Dutch Government officially denies that there was any offer to sell Luxemburg to Napoleon.

LONDON, Evening, April 27.—Queen Victoria has written a letter to the King of Prussia, in which she takes ground in favor of the recent and more moderate proposition of France in regard to the disposition of Luxemburg, and advises him to accept the plan of compromise, to which the Emperor Napoleon is willing to accede.

PARIS Evening, April 27.—It is officially stated that the Emperor has expressed his satisfaction with the negotiations now in progress for the settlement of the Luxemburg question.

LONDON, April 28.—At a late hour last night the Prussian Government signified by telegraph its acceptance of the proposition made by the Queen of England for a general conference at London of the great powers, to settle the Luxemburg dispute on the basis of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy, guaranteed by all the powers represented at the conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—It is said the Russian Government will receive from the United States a fleet of iron-clads, instead of the stipulated sum of money, in payment of the cession of the Russian possessions in America.

LONDON, Sunday Evening.—The general conference of European powers to settle the difficulties between France and Prussia will meet in London, May 15th, It has been agreed that in the meantime the fortress of Luxemburg will be dismantled.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Advices concerning the situation in Mexico confirm the news published yesterday. Three commissioners were sent by Maximilian to Juarez at San Luis, with an offer of capitulation. Guarantees for the lives and property of the prominent chieftains, it is said, are demanded by the commissioners, but will not be granted by Juarez.

Mr. Seward's messenger, bearing the intercession in favor of Maximilian was furnished with an escort at Matamoras for San Lous Potosi, where he expected to find the Mexican President.

It is reported also that Maximilian had offered to surrender if he was granted a free departure from the country.

FROM ARKANSAS.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Herald's* Little Rock, Arkansas, special of the twenty-fifth says that orders were received to-day by Governor Murphy from General Ord, to the effect that the State is divided into eleven registration districts, and registration officers are to be appointed in each district, four of which are to be officers serving in the army, and two citizens.

Cunningham, the State Treasurer, has been dismissed, being incompetent to hold office under the Congressional act. Colonel Page, Quartermaster has been appointed in his place. Several other State officers are likely to be dismissed for the same reason. The expected registration of voters will commence speedily.

Brittish Interests on the American Continent.—Extension of United States Territory.

LONDON, England, April 3.,

For the last few days nothing has been so much talked of amongst politicians as the supposed development of a plot of the United States against the rule of Great Britain in British Columbia. A telegram or two by the Atlantic Cable has done it all. The sale of the portion of the coast held hitherto by Russia, and an accompanying statement that our colony will now be cut off from us, has frightened people into all sorts of fancies. It is the beginning, they say, of an attempt of the United States to have the whole of that Continent free from European control. Others are searching their maps and their Cyclopaedias, to ascertain where "Russian America" is, and of what it consists. Not a few would be compelled to own, if forced to reveal the truth, that they didn't know Russia had any territory there at all. I hear other good creatures declaring that very soon the United States will be pressing towards Japan, and that she is commencing an era of aggression against which it will be useless for England to contend. All this from two little telegrams of a dozen lines each. America makes slight show in the Paris Exhibition, but she can frighten this isle from its propriety by a simple stroke of the pen.

* * *

DIGGORY says he always respects old age, except when some one sticks him with a pair of tough chickens.

THE recent order of General Sickles, known in his department as General Order No. 10, prohibiting imprisonment for debt except in cases of conviction for fraud, suspending execution of judgments for a year, and making wages for labor a lien on the crops, superseding as it does a good deal of the civil law of the State composing the Second Military District, has been cited by some of the democratic papers of the North as a piece of high-handed despotism, and a fair sample of the tyranny that might have been expected from a military government. We do not find, however, that the papers of North or South Carolina take this view of the matter. On the contrary, the Wilmington Journal does not hesitate to say that it approves both the spirit and the letter of order; and the Charleston Courier goes so far as to say that "the necessity for a similar measure has been patent from the ineffectual efforts made by the general assembly, on more than one occasion, to stay the execution of judgments for debts, and there is every reason to believe that this intervention of the military power will produce a feeling of profound satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the State."

* * *

THE London *Spectator* sums up the present condition of Europe—which is what Mr. Carlyle would describe as "growing electric,"—in an article from which we make the following extract: "Napoleon cannot bear to be always baffled; the American complication over, the French are in the dangerous mood which the idea that their influence is waning always inspires; England is paralyzed by internal dissensions, and indisposed in any event to interfere with France; Germany is exalted till it will bear no menace; the East is stirring and heaving with excitement; and things point to the greatest of earthly calamities—a general European war. We have still three months, for Napoleon must give the signal, and the exhibition does not close till August; but if he lives, and 'unforseen does not arrive,' Germany will yet be welded into a harder unity by blows from the outside. Already the mere rumor of menace is doing Count Von Bismarck's work, the federal draft is passing as rapidly as if the North German Parliament were filled with soldiers, and, when it is proclaimed, the King of Prussia is Emperor of Germany, with a military dictatorship for three years."

A PERSEVERING YANKEE.—A Yankee at St. Joseph, Missouri, is thus celebrated by the *Union* of that city: The mythical story that Noah found a Yankee grocery on Ararat, after the partial subsidence of the waters, as illustrative of the enterprise of that peculiar *genus*, finds a counterpart in the experience of a genuine specimen who arrived in our city a few weeks since. Upon his arrival, he commenced stencil cutting on the street, and drove a thriving business, housed under a dilapidated umbrella. The next week found him ensconced in a room, carrying on an intelligence office.—During the third week he circulated in the double capacity of sewing machine agent and repairer of window shades. On the fourth week he branched out as a door plate manufacturer and real estate agent, and at the beginning of the next week he hung out his shingle as attorney and counsellor at law.—It is expected that he will run for Congress at the next election.

* * *

A PROPHECY OF SENATOR WILSON FULFILLED.—"I predict," said Senator Wilson, speaking to the negroes in the District of Columbia, July 4, 1864, "I predict that before five years have rolled around you will be allowed to vote, and right here in Washington, too." Washington didn't pin its faith to that prophecy, but on the contrary, laughed it to scorn. "Yes, vote," continued he, "go up to the polls and vote with [illegible] gers' then, particularly if you vote the democratic ticket." There was a good deal of chuckling over that last shot, and not simply among the blacks, either. Scarcely more than half the time named by Mr. Wilson has passed, and the negro stands in the District with the ballot, and he is no more spoken of as "nigger," but, rather, as "one of our colored citizens."

* * *

THE French Emperor is engaged experiments with a new cannon of his own invention, the effects of which are expected to be as formidable as those of the rifled cannon at Solferino which are now going at Vincennes. This gun, carefully concealed from the eyes of the public, and even of the soldiers, is worked by officers. It is of small calibre, of copper, and it is stated that by a system of metallic discs and tourniquets, (of which the writer says he cannot give a description,) from twelve to fifteen shots can be fired in a minute. It is in reality a system of the needle gun applied to artillery. These experiments commenced six months ago, and were intended to be kept profoundly secret; but in spite of everything, the matter was revealed to Prussia some time ago.

* * *

CORN IN TENNESSEE.—The Chattanooga *American Union* says that East Tennessee has at this time more corn that is yet to be brought into market than many had supposed was produced in the state the past year. It says that the valleys and mountain sides of this mountain region are as prolific of cereals as was Egypt in the days of Joseph; and the coming season will find us with more wheat than was ever before produced in East Tennessee in any one single year. A gentleman, just returned from a trip through Jefferson and Greene counties, informs the *Union* that he never saw such a growth of wheat before as is now in the ground in that section. The area of acres is unprecedented, and the amount of ground preparing for corn puts last year's efforts far in the shade.

THE *Independent*, speaking of trade in general, says: "The first six months of this year, however, will be devoted mainly to liquidation and repairs. Our merchants here and in the interior will put their houses in order, and feel that they have done remarkably well if their balance sheets look as well on the first of July as they did on the first of January. They are 'coming down aisy' from war to specie prices, and may thank that good Providence which is so well directing all our commercial affairs."

THE Chicago *Tribune* prints the following singular piece of intelligence:

"We hear from reliable business men of this city, who have just returned from a trip to Western and Northwestern Minnesota, a sad account of the shortness of the crops in that region, and the consequent suffering of many of the families of new settlers in Martin and adjoining counties.—Some of these families have not a pound of meat, except a very scanty supply of wild meat, for five months. Others have had nothing but turnips with which to support life for the last two months."

HARRISBURG, April 28.—The Honorable A. W. Benedict, Clerk of the House of Representatives of this State, and one of the Secretaries of the State Central Committee, died to day at Huntingdon, of erysipelas. He faithfully performed his duties during the winter, and left Harrisburg at the close of the session, in good health, and expecting to return in a few days. He was widely known and much respected. It is believed that he started the first daily penny paper ever published in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, April 16.—the *Tribune's* special says: General Schofield has already commenced the registration of voters in Virginia under the provisions of the Reconstruction act. It was found impossible to obtain a sufficient number of white citizens to act as registrars, they being unable to take the oath prescribed by the act. It was found necessary to appoint non-residents and detail army officers to complete the work.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866:6m

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866eow:1y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap5tf.

HARDWARE AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Have just received a full stock of all goods belonging to their trade.

GARDEN TOOLS

of all kinds; Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Spades, &c

WOODEN WARE,

Buckets, Tubs Churns, Baskets, &c.

Silver-Plated Ware, Pocket Books.

TOILET SOAPS, all kinds.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS AND COAL OIL,

WHITE LEAD, all grades. VARNISHES, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, WHALE-OIL,

IRON, NAILS and GLASS.

Please call and see our stock. We keep a full assortment of every-thing in our line of business, and will sell at a reasonable profit.

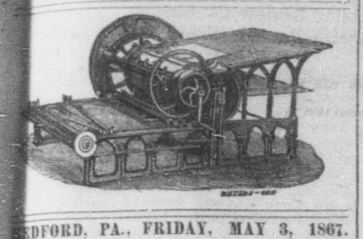
Sign of the MILL SAW. April12:4t

TO SORGHUM GROWERS.—All persons desiring to obtain Sorghum Seed will be accommodated by calling on the undersigned, or at the Store of John E. Colvin, Schellsburg. The undersigned is agent for Clark's Cane Mills and Cook's Evaporator. All communications directed to him at Schellsburg, will be promptly attended to. In his absence, Mr. J. E. Colvin will act for him.

J. HENRY SCHELL.

April 19, 1867:4t.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1867.

Republican State Convention.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.

The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on Wednesday, the 26th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSEY,
A. W. BENEDICT,
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

THE ODD FELLOWS THANKSGIVING.—Friday last, the 26th ult., was an auspicious day for the Brotherhood of Odd Fellows. The weather for a few days previous had been very unfavorable, but the sun, on Friday morning, rose in a clear sky, and the day was bright, genial and beautiful. By 9 o'clock A. M. large delegations from Cove Lodge No. 368 at Woodberry, Allaquippa Lodge No. 547, at Hopewell, and Saxton Lodge, No. 594, at Saxton, had arrived, and at a few minutes before ten the procession was formed at the Hall of Bedford Lodge No. 202, and consisted of the four Lodges above named, and Peace Branch Encampment No. 114.

To say that the display was splendid would give but a feint idea to those not fortunate enough to witness it, of the reality. The regalia was very beautiful. The Regalia worn by D. D. G. M. Hickok, a present from the Fraternity, and that of D. D. G. P. Gettys, were truly magnificent. The procession headed by the Union Republican band, aided by several members of the Democratic brass band, under the direction of J. R. Jordan, Esq., Chief Marshall, and Wm. Kirk and James Strong, Assistant Marshalls, proceeded through the principal streets, to the Presbyterian church, where the following exercises were gone through with:

Voluntary, by Choir of Presbyterian Church.

Prayer, by Rev. B. G. W. Reed.

HYMN—*Air, Coronation.*

1. All glorious, mighty Lord! To thee
Our grateful songs we raise;
Bless'd source of our prosperity,
Thy guardian care we praise.

2. Our Order—once a little band—
In weakness, and in fear,
Besought the guidance of thy hand;
Its thorny path to cheer.

3. The few—through thy preserving care—
Are now a mighty host;
And thou, who heard'st our feeble prayer,
Shalt be our constant boast.

4. Oft mid despondency and tears,
Our weary feet have gone;
But thou, through long, eventful years,
Hast safely led us on.

5. Then joyfully, our hymns of praise,
In gratitude we frame,
Our Hallelujahs, high we raise,
To thine Almighty Name.

[This hymn was composed for the occasion by the orator of the day, Dr. C. N. Hickok.]

DOXOLOGY.

To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
The God whom we adore,
Be glory, as it was, is now,
And shall be evermore.

Reading of the Sacred Scriptures by the Chaplain of Bedford Lodge, Past Grand A. J. Middleton.

Ode by the Patriarchs of Peace Branch Encampment.

Reading of the Most Worthy Grand Sire's Proclamation, by Past Grand S. L. Russell.

Address by District Deputy Grand Master, C. N. Hickok.

[This was one of the finest efforts that we have ever heard the Doctor make, though we have frequently heard him before. The Doctor has made the subject a study, and he handles it with such skill that he has but few, if any equals. The man who can listen to one of his orations and go away without having his prejudices against Odd Fellowship softened, must have a heart of flint. May his life be spared for many years, and may we have the pleasure of hearing him at least once a year.]

Prayer, by P. G., A. J. Middleton.

HYMN.—*Air, Harwell.*

1. Bless'd be thou, the God of Israel.
Thou our Father, and our Lord,
Bless'd thy Majesty forever,
Ever be thy Name adored.
Thine, O Lord, are power and greatness,
Glory, victory, are thine own;
All is thine in earth and heaven,
Over all thy boundless throne.

2. Riches come of thee, and honor;
Power and might to thee belong;
Thine it is to make us prosper,
Only thine to make us strong.
Lord our God, for these, thy bounties,
Hymns of gratitude we raise;
To thy Name, for ever glorious,
Ever we address our praise.

DOXOLOGY.—*Air, Old Hundred.*

Praise God from whom all blessings flow.
Praise Him all creatures here below,
Praise Him above, ye heavenly hosts,
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Benediction, by Rev. Schenk.

After the close of the exercises, the procession reformed and proceeded to the Hall.

BEDFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Bedford County Agricultural Society was held at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, April 24.

On motion, a temporary organization was effected, by calling GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Napier, to the chair, and the appointment of William Hartley, Esq., of Bedford, as Secretary.

Mr. Hartley having been called upon to explain the object of the meeting, briefly stated that it was to make preliminary arrangements for the holding of a County Fair during the coming fall.

On motion, it was resolved that an Executive Committee of nine be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for holding of the proposed Fair, said Committee to consist of the following named persons:

Joshua Shoemaker, Bedford Borough.
Capt. T. H. Lyons, " "
Issac D. Earnest, " Township.
J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run.
Asa Stuckey, Snake Spring.
Hon. G. W. Gump, Napier.
Geo. W. Diehl, Colerain.
A. H. Hull, Union.
Wm. Colvin, Schellsburg.

On motion, it was resolved that a General Committee of two persons from each election district be appointed, and the following named gentlemen were appointed:

Bedford Borough—V. Steckman, Peter H. Shires.
Bedford Township—J. T. Gephart, Asa Silver.
Broad Top—John C. Figard, H. Rinard.
Bloody Run Borough—P. G. Morgret, F. Felton.
Colerain Township—William James, Jon. Bowser.
Coaldale Borough—J. Findley, A. J. Wigton.
Cumberland Valley Township—Peter Deremer, Samuel Whip.
Harrison—John Elder, David Miller.
Hopewell—James Piper, John B. Fluck.
Juniata—James Burns, A. Geller.
Liberty—George Rhodes, Tobias Snider.
Londonderry—James C. Devore, Levi Carpenter.
Monroe—Jacob Fletcher, John Layton.
Napier—George Stuckey, Dr. S. G. Statler.
Providence East—John Filler, Simon Nycum.
Providence West—David Sparks, John Mortimore.
St. Clairsville Borough—Col. F. D. Beegle, Geo. B. Amick.
St. Clair Township—Hiram Davis, Wm. Kirk.
Snake Spring—John G. Hartley, B. R. Ashcom.
Saxton Borough—Ed. Fockler, Charles Faxon.
Southampton—Archibald Perdew, Jason Hanks.
Union—Samuel Shafer, Francis Beard.
Woodberry Borough—Dr. C. Oellig, G. R. Barndollar.
Woodberry Middle—Daniel Barley, R. L. Replogle.
Woodberry South—John S. Brumbaugh, W. H. Aaron.
Schellsburg Borough—John E. Colvin, A. J. Snively.

It was further resolved that the Executive and General Committees shall meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on the *first Tuesday in June*, next, to elect permanent officers and make all necessary arrangements for holding a County Fair.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM HARTLEY, *Secretary.* G. W. WILLIAMS, *President.*

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.—As a matter of interest we give the following decisions, on questions of daily business transactions, condensed from the rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Who shall affix Stamps to Instruments of Writing?—The law does not designate which of the parties to an instrument of writing shall furnish the necessary stamps, nor does the government assume to determine that it shall be supplied by one party rather than another.—The affixing of a stamp may be the subject of agreement between the parties thereto; but if an instrument subject to stamp duty is issued without having the necessary stamps affixed thereto, it cannot be recorded, or admitted or used as evidence in any court, until a legal stamp has been affixed, and the person who thus issues it is liable to a penalty, if he omit the stamps with the intent to evade the provisions of the law.

Executors and Administrators.—The official bonds of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, are subject to a stamp tax of one dollar each. Receipts taken by Administrators, Executors, Guardians, Trustees, &c., to be used as vouchers in the settlement of their accounts, are subject to the same stamps as other receipts.

Receipts of Attorney.—No stamp is required upon the receipt of an Attorney for a note or other claim left with him for collection.

Stamps on Sale of Real Estate.—The actual "consideration of value," and not the mere nominal consideration, determines the amount of stamp tax upon a conveyance of realty sold.

Marriage Certificates.—A marriage certificate issued by the officiating clergyman or magistrate, to be returned to any officer of a State, County, Town, &c., to constitute part of a public record, requires no stamp; but if it is to be retained by the parties, a five cent stamped must be affixed.

Landlord and Tenant.—A notice from a landlord to his tenant to quit possession of premises, requires no stamp.

According to a recent revenue decision a bond to convey real estate requires stamps to the amount of twenty-five cents. A mortgage given to secure a surety from loss, or given for any purpose whatever, other than as security for the payment of a definite and certain sum of money, is taxable only as an agreement or contract. Upon every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, a stamp tax is required equal to that imposed upon a mortgage for the amount remaining unpaid; this tax is required upon every such transfer in writing, whether there is a sale of the mortgage or not; but no stamp is necessary upon the endorsement of a negotiable instrument, even though the legal effect of such endorsement, is to transfer a mortgage by which the instrument is secured. The official bonds of administrators, executors, and guardians, are subject to a stamp tax of $1 each, as bonds for the due execution or performance of the duties of an office. Receipts taken by administrators, executors, guardians, trustees, &c., to be used as vouchers upon the settlement of their accounts, are subject to the same stamp taxes as other receipts. Partition deeds between tenants in common need not be stamped as conveyances, inasmuch as there is no case of realty, but merely a marking out, or a defining of the boundaries of the part belonging to each; but where money or other valuable consideration is paid by one co-tenant to another for equality of partition, there is a sale to the extent of such consideration, and the conveyance by the party receiving it should be stamped accordingly.—*Exchange.*

THE MEETING ON COURT WEEK.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican County Committee, the Union men of Bedford county assembled in Mass Meeting in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, April 23, and on motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the following named gentlemen were chosen as officers of the meeting:

President, C. W. ASCHOM, ESQ.

Vice-Presidents.

David Over, Esq., William James, Abraham Ritchey, Jacob Evans, W. H. Aaron, Henry Kerr, James H. Graham, A. B. Snowberger, T. L. Rea, Jacob Barndollar, Jeremiah Robinett, John W. Sams, Hezekiah May, J. M. Barndollar, William Kirk, Josiah Penrose, G. W. Shaeffer, Captain G. S. Mullin, Lieut. W. H. Hafer, John Gates.

Secretaries,

David S. Elliott, William C. Smith, J. B. Snowberger, Morris Walker.

HON. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, was the first speaker, and was followed by HON. J. CESSNA, DAVID OVER, ESQ., and J. H. LONGENECKER, ESQ., in brief but telling speeches. The Union Republican Brass Band was in attendance and enlivened the occasion with some of its choice selections. We must say that the gentlemen composing this band deserve great credit for the marked progress and perfect discipline which characterizes them on all occasions.

THE HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE DURING THE REBELLION.—By General L. C. Baker, late Provost Marshal and Chief Detective of the War Department. Philadelphia: P. Garrett & Co. 702 Chestnut Street.

The name of Lafayette C. Baker became a household word during the late war, a terror to the traitorous enemies of the Union, and a talisman of safety, and security to the loyal and true. From the inception of the Rebellion until the days when Rebel rule was reestablished in Washington under the patronage and protection of Andrew Johnson, General Baker was an active, efficient, and useful servant to the country. What he saw and did during the eventful five years of the war, forms the sterling and engrossing themes of this remarkable book.

From the nature of the service in which the General was constantly engaged, his deeds and methods of action were but vaguely hinted at in the chronicles of the day. But now that the necessity for secrecy no longer exists General Baker deems it fit and proper that his countrymen should learn the full details of his career, and they are to be found in this the most romantic volume which the war has produced. The author has made a clean breast of it; there is "nothing extenuated, nor aught set down in malice." That these revelations will cause a great fluttering in the high official circles at Washington there is no doubt; more strange things have transpired in the National Capital since the surrender of Lee, and General Baker has full knowledge of them all,—and the present publication will no doubt produce a rich crop of Congressional Investigating Committees.

The details of the conspiracy which culminated in the assassination of the lamented Lincoln, are here for the first time fully divulged; the great crime is traced from its inception until the guilty conspirators dangled between heaven and earth.

During the time of actual war General Baker saw much service, all of it of a mysterious, novel and highly interesting character. The manner in which he circumvented the disloyal schemes of contraband traitors, who despite military lines, furnished the Rebels with necessary supplies, is fully explained; the determination to extirpate this nefarious traffic gave rise to many exciting and startling adventures, which read like legends of the feudal ages, but are literally true. The romance of the war has not yet been written, but General Baker's work gives us the real and vivid pictures of the hitherto unknown phases in the great struggle for National unity. The work is printed from new and beautiful type, on stout white paper, handsomely and substantially bound in black cloth is embellished with a fine steel portrait of General Baker, and sixteen well executed wood cuts, representing scenes of interest; among the rest is a view of the burial place of J. Wilkes Booth. Sold only by subscription by the Publishers authorized agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—April. The American public owes a debt of gratitude to Messrs. Ticknor & Fields for this elegant quarterly. The English quarterlies are indispensable to any one who wishes to be informed in regard to current English literature: But with all their stateliness and with a full knowledge of their intrinsic value, it is with pleasure that we turn from them to take up the North American in which we always find more of the fire and vigor of our own newer life, with neither less learning nor less chaste correct and elegant English. A large portion of the present number is devoted to the discussion of important industrial and financial questions. The chief literary articles are a review of the Modern Italian Poets," and an article on Longfellow by Howells, "Lessing" by James Russell Lowell, Charles Lamb and his Biographers,, "Religious Liberty and "Deaf Mute Education." In "The New Jersey monopolies" is presented a remarkable exhibition of the frauds and intrigues by which a powerful moneyed combination have succeeded in cheating not only the stockholders of the Jersey railroads but the state itself and the public at large. "The Railroad System" discusses pertinently the development and tendency of railroad building and railroad management and states facts and principles in railroad administration which have an importent bearing upon the railroad contest now going on in Pennsylvania. It says:

"Railroads cannot and must not be regarded simply, or even principally, as the property of individuals,—as an investment of so much capital which in its invested form belongs exclusively to the owners, and should be made to return to them the highest possible remuneration. In the early days of the system, before its immense importance was realized, such a view might have been excusable, however short sighted. It certainly prevailed to a very great degree, and led to the granting of many foolish charters, and to much future embarrassment. It is a view of the matter, however, which is no longer tolerable. It is only after many limitations and restrictions that railroads can be said to be private corporations at all. In common with banks, they hold relations to the community different from other corporations; for they possess many extraordinary powers, which in law are sometimes called prerogative franchises, and which partake of the quality of sovereignty, for "both currency and internal communication between different portions of a state are exclusively the prerogatives of sovereignty." Even more than banks they have a debt to fulfil to the community, as well as to their stockholders; they receive greater privileges, for which they are bound, in return, to a heavier consideration."

Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MAY.—*Ticknor & Fields, Publishers, Boston.—Contents:* The Guardian Angel, part V, By Oliver Wendell Homes.

History of the Sewing-Machine. A sketch of the invention of Sewing-Machines, of the difficulties and delays in securing their introduction to use, and of the changes effected by them. By James Parton.

Heart and Hearth. A Poem by Thomas Buchanan Read.

The Genius of Dickens. A critical essay, by E. P. Wipple.

Germany in New York. By Charles Dawson Shanly.

Katharine Morne. Part VII. By the author of "Herman."

Sorrow. A Poem.

The Plaintiff Nonsuited.

Some Unappreciated Characters. A humorous statement of the possible, but not popularly credited virtues of such personages as Solomon's Sluggard, the Old Man of the Sea, Xanthippe, Blue-Beard, Gallio, and Caliban. By C. C. Hazewell.

Oldport in Winter. By T. W. Higginson.

Marble Quarries. A Poem by Gen. H. B. Sargent.

The Custom of Burial with the Head toward the East. By Rev. N. L. Frothingham.

Heroes of Central Africa. By W. Winwood Reade.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

THE GALAXY closes its career as a fortnightly magazine with the May number. It will be consolidated and enlarged and hereafter published as a regular monthly. Among the noticeable articles in the present number we may mention "Opium and its Victims," comparing the effects of that potent drug with those of alcohol; "Another View of Madame Recamier;" a very amusing paper on "Parisian English;" "New York and its People;" Art-Criticism Reviewed;" "Words and their Uses," treating particularly of "British English and American-English," and maintaining that on the whole, English is better spoken in the United States than in Great Britain and Russian America."

Yearly subscription price, $3.50. Single copies, 30 cts. W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39, Park Row, New York.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The May number with its usual quantity of choice selections of current English literature is on our table. The highly interesting paper on the Swiss Lake Dwellings from the London Quarterly is concluded. Among other interesting articles we notice a sketch of Talleyrand, a discriminating view of the life of The Emperor Frederick the Second, a valuable paper on Submarine Telegraphy by Sir David Brewster, and a political article containing a timely discussion of English Reform.

Published by W. H. Bidwell, No. 5 Beekman street, New York.

DR. DIO LEWIS is preparing a series of papers for *The Herald of Health and Journal of Physical Culture* on the "Health Care, Management and Training of Children." This monthly, under its new management, has brought the very best talent in the country to contribute for its columns. Just now a series of papers, by Moses Coit Tyler, entitled "Minutes of the Brawnville Athletic Club," and another series on the "Physiological Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of Man," by Prof. Rufus King Browne, beside a host of other excellent articles that are found in its columns.

By all means get this magazine for 1867. $2 year; 20 cents a number. Miller, Wood & Co., *No 15 Laight Street New York,*

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for May continues the lively series of "Round the World Joe," and has a variety of pleasant stories, well suited to the taste of juvenile readers, as "Too far Out," by Helen C. Weeks, "Ruby's Visitor,' by Mrs. E. Stuart Phelps, "Misses Smyth's Silver Wedding," by Betsy Blake, "Good Old Times," by Elija Kellog, and a good article on "Base-Ball and Cricket," by Charles J. Foster.

Published by Ticknor & Fields: Boston $2·00 per year.

ARTHURS HOME MAGAZINE for May contains "Tried;" "Then and Now, Kitty Elliot, Gathered Home, Patrick Linn and the Squirrel, Now and Then, Oil in the Waters, General Tommy, No Night, American History, Curious Things about Birds, Little Susie, Pauline and a number of other articles for the Home Circle, T. S. Arthur & Co, 811 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT BEDFORD PA., May 1st 1867:—Rev. Josiah N. Alexander, Joseph Anderson, Michael Boor, John C. Bagley, William Oliver Coliar, Miss Rachael I. Calhoun, Adam Divley, John Davis, Mrs. Lovan Diehl, Miss Loui. Defibaugh, J. B. Easton, Mrs. Sarah A. Feight, Adjt. John C. Geyer, John Houser, Miss Mary A. Hagarty, William A. Hoover, Annie E. Imler, Charles Kauffman, Jacob Kensinger, Henry McCuadie, Fred. G. Price, Richard Price, Valentine Price, Miss Sarah Price, Jacob B. Overholt, George Russell 2, John Russell, Irvine F. Russell, George W. Reed, Homer Snowden, Thos. G. Stapleton, John Sutch, Geo. A. Smith, Mrs. Phebe Wells, Wm. B. Walker.

WE call the attention of capitalists to our advertisement, in another column, of three valuable tracts of land for sale, two of which are in the Broad Top coal region.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 7, 1st w. ea. mo. 1yr.

Strength for the Exhausted.

Thousands die, as it were, inch by inch, of bodily weakness; for debility will kill as certainly, though not so quickly, as a raging fever. Is it asked how the weak shall be made strong; the debilitated sustained and restored; the exhausted refilled with vital energy? We aver that of all invigorating preparations given by science to man, from the institution of the art of healing to the present hour, not one has wrought such wonders in the way of restoration as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. This is indeed the tonic of tonics. As a revitalizing, strength-supporting, life-prolonging agent, the like of it is not to be found in the catalogue of medicines. Among the various articles used to arouse the dormant powers of nature, it stands alone—the great awakener of the paralyzed physique. It not only awakens the physical powers from a state of collapse and inanition, but it imparts permanent vigor to the muscular and nervous systems—reinforcing, as it were, both the stronghold and the outworks of vitality. The aged, the decrepid, the nervous, the broken down of both sexes, are recommended to try it. They will assuredly find it a present help in time of trouble.

April 1:1m.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—There was much firmness in the flour market this morning, and considerable activity. The sales reached 3000 bbls., mostly Northwest extra family, at $13@14 per bbl., including 100 bbls. do. extra at $12; 100 bbls. unsound at $10.26; some Pennsylvania and Ohio family at $13@15; fancy at $15.50@17; superfine at $9@10. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Small sales of the former at $8.50. We quote Pennsylvania Meal at $5.50 and Brandywine at $6.50.

There is rather more doing in Wheat, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 4@5000 bush. at $3.30@3.35 per bush. for Pennsylvania red, including 3000 bush. California, on private terms. Rye is unchanged. Small sales at $1.65@1.70. Corn continues in active request, with sales of 20,000 bush. yellow at $1.20 per bush., from the cars; 2000 bush. mixed Western at $1.27, and 1000 bush. Western White at $1.35. Oats are quite active and advanced 2c. per bush. Sales of 22,000 bush. Pennsylvania and Southern at 76@78c., mostly at the latter rate, afloat. In Barley and Malt no change. Sales of the latter at $1.25@1.40 per bushel.

MARRIED

In Schellsburg, at the Reformed parsonage, on the 10th inst., by Rev. N. A. Skyles, Mr. BENJAMIN EGOLF and Miss SUSANNA GEYER, both of this county.

On the 23d inst., by the same, Mr. DAVID STUCKEY, of Middle Woodberry and Mrs. AMELIA METZGAR, of Harrison township, Bedford county.

On the 28th ult., at Wolf's Mills, by Rev. John F. Craig, Mr. HENRY ANDERSON and Miss ELLEN R. HULL, both of Bedford co., Pa.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. WILLIAM HARVY ICKES to Miss REBECCA CORL, both of this county.

DIED

At his residence near Bedford, on Monday, April 22, Capt. GEORGE SMITH, aged 74 years, 4 months, and 4 days.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

STUCKEY & HAKES,
LAW, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
AND ATCTIONEERS.

Office on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, opposite the Court House, Kansas City, Mo.

Investigators of Titles, Taxes Paid, Rents Collected, Houses, Lots and Farming Lands bought and sold. Information in reference to places of business in the city and surrounding country cheerfully given. Business respectfully solicited

W. H. HAKES. E. B. STUCKEY.
may3:tf.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

BUYERS IN SEARCH OF BARGAINS are respectfully invited to call, feeling assured we can please all in

QUALITY AND PRICE.

TERMS: Cash or Produce.

When credit is given it is only for SIX MONTHS—after that period interest will be charged on all accounts.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 3d, 1867.:4t.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 17th day of JUNE, 1867, the following described real estate, situated in said township, to wit: All that certain TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, John Armstrong, Isaac Ritchey, and others, containing 137 acres and 153 perches, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, and having a good two story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings thereon erected. Balance of tract well timbered. There is also a good SAW MILL on the property convenient to plenty of fine timber in the neighborhood. The land is well supplied with running water, and there is also an Orchard of choice fruit trees upon the premises.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest.

Possession given on the first of April next. Deed to be made after confirmation of sale, and judgment note or notes given for two last payments.

DANIEL R. SNYDER,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Administrators.

May3:ts

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.

50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned having on hand a large lot of Woolen Goods of his own manufacture, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets, Yarns, &c., desires to exchange the same for Wool, and for that purpose will in a short time start a peddler through the country. Our former customers can rely upon it that our peddler will visit them as soon as possible.

☞ Our friends are also informed that we have torn down our old Factory and are about erecting a new one, hence we will not be able to do any custom work until Fall.

May 3d, 1867. JOHN I. NOBLE.

A. G. SHROYER,
vs
SUSAN SHROYER. } No. 53, April Term, 1867. In the Common Pleas of Bedford county. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce. Two returns of *non est inventus.*

April 22, 1867. On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., M. A. Points, appointed to take testimony. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will meet all parties interested at the house of John L. Grove, in the town of Bloody Run, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., to take testimony.

M. A. POINTS,
Commissioner.

may3.:4t

WILLIAM M. PEARSON, Treasurer of the first Local Bounty for the year, 1864, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa.

DR.	
To 35 Volunteers	$7000 00
To current expenses to Chambersburg	500 86
To interest on 4 bonds	52 17
To commission on per centage	103 09
To John Wilkinson, bond and interest not paid	80 84
To current expenses at home not paid	34 49
CR.	
By taxes received from Jacob Bassler, on his duplicate, 1864,	$4783 83
By his commission on per centage	125 89
By balance on duplicate not paid	125 95
By taxes rec'd from E. Longnecker, on his duplicate for 1864,	2986 83
By his commission on per centage	78 38
By balance not paid on duplicate	70 00
	$8170 88
Balance due Township	$399 43

JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
D. S. K. BRUMBAUGH,
April 21, 1867. [may3] Auditors.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS of the Second Local Bounty, for the year 1864 and 1865, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa.

DR.	
To 12 volunteers	$3600 00
To current expenses and interest on bond	746 77
To commission on per centage	226 86
To 3 bonds and interest, not paid	432 00
To current expenses, not paid	24 25
	$5029 88
CR.	
By taxes received from Sam'l R. Hare, on his duplicate of 1864	$1470 02
By commission on per centage	51 45
By taxes received from Thos. Watson, in received from board of School Directors, his commission on per centage included, was	4123 18
By taxes received from Sol. Barley, on duplicate of 1864 and 1865, was	1809 79
By commission on per centage	119 25
	$4573 69
Balance due township	$456 19

JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
D. S. K. BRUMBAUGH,
April 21, 1867.:3t [may3] Auditors

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

T. BURCHINELL & CO'S.

NEW PLANING MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having erected a first class Mill, we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS

of DRY LUMBER at Moderate Prices,

White and Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weather Boarding,
Door and Window Frames,
Doors and Sash,
All kinds of Blinds and Shutters,

Brackets and Scrolls sawed to order, Wood-Mouldings of every description always on hand, Turning, Newell Posts, Balisters, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State. The Senior Partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawing for all kinds of buildings.

Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.
April 26:3m.

AGENTS WANTED IN BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES FOR

"Woman's Work in the Civil War."

Prepared under the approval of the SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

An eminent Divine says: "This Work is a household treasure, a joy and a blessing to future times. It developes a new social era; a new power in woman; a new phase in Christianity itself."

T. S. ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE says: "We welcome this Book most heartily as the only record of Woman's work on the subject which can make any pretension to completeness."

The SOLDIERS' MESSENGER says: "This is the only work on the subject which can make any approach to completeness."

In the beauty of its typography, and the excelleney of its numerous fine steel engravings, it is a model. Agents have no difficulty in selling it, for all who see it want to read it. Energetic young men and ladies will find an agency for this work the best paying business they can engage in during the Spring and Summer. For full description of the work and terms to agents, address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
501 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 26:6t

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Farm on which he lives, between Bedford and "The Springs," containing 145 ACRES of Limestone land; 160 acres in cultivation, the rest excellent Timber. Improvements are the Mansion, built in 1860, containing ten rooms; a tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wood-shed, smoke-house, spring-house, &c. Also a never-failing spring of best soft water, with running pump at barn and mansion; several hundred choice young bearing fruit trees; three hundred bearing grape vines, four years old, one hundred of which are Delawares. This place will be found a most desirable residence, or it would be admirably calculated for the establishment of a boarding-house for summer resort. The view is very fine; the supply of cold, soft water, is ample and excellent for baths of all kinds, and it is three fourths of a mile from the celebrated Bedford Mineral Springs. Price $14,000—in reasonable payments. A portion of the land is worth $200 per acre—could be sold in lots at that. If desired I will divide the place and sell the mansion house with ten or twenty acres separately.

Apl19:3m W. M. HALL.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apl19:1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Rowzer, late of Napier township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN M'VICKOR, Adm'r.,
April 5. residing in Schellsburg.

LIST OF RETAILERS.—A list of vendors of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, in the county of Bedford; for the year 1867, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes:

Class.			Taxes.
	Bedford Borough.		
13	G R & W Oster	Store	$10 00
13	A B Cramer & Co	do	10 00
14	T H & N J Lyons	do	7 00
14	S & W Shuck	do	7 00
14	Robert Fyan	do	7 00
14	J M Shoemaker	do	7 00
14	[illegible]		
14	Mrs. V B Tate	Fancy Store	7 00
14	Miss M Fetterly	do do	7 00
14	William Shuck	do do	7 00
14	Mrs M Schaffer	do do	7 00
14	Mrs E V Mowry	do do	7 00
14	Miss M Border	do do	7 00
14	Geo Reimund	Clothing, &c.	7 00
14	R W Berkstresser & Co	do	7 00
14	Isaac Lippel	do	7 00
14	Hartley & Metzger	Hardware	7 00
14	Geo Blymyer & Co	do	7 00
14	B McC Blymyer & Co,	Stoves, &c.	7 00
14	Dr B F Harry	Drugs	7 00
14	J L Lewis	do	7 00
14	Irvine & Statler	Shoes &c.	7 00
14	Mrs. Nancy Taylor	do	7 00
14	James Hammond	Confectionery	7 00
14	Jacob Bollinger	do	7 00
14	John Harris	do	7 00
14	David Brode	do	7 00
14	Geo Mardorff	Grocery	7 00
14	Jacob Bowser	do	7 00
14	Daniel Border	Jewelry Store	7 00
	Reed & Schell	Bankers	10 00
	Rupp & Shannon	do	10 00
	Bedford Township.		
	John Yont	Distillery	15 00
	Bedford Min. Springs	Ten Pins	7 00
	do do do	Billiards	7 00
	William Wolf	Confectienery	5 00
14	Godfrey Yeager	Store	7 00
14	E Y Imler	do	7 00
	Bloody Run Borough.		
13	J B Williams	Store	$10 00
14	Charles T Blake	do	7 00
14	Jas Barndollar & Sons	do	7 00
14	Thomas Ritchey	do	7 00
14	Wm States & Co	do	7 00
14	Gump, Baughman & Co	Hardware	7 00
14	Samuel Jaffa	Clothing	7 00
14	Mrs J A Mann	Fancy Store	7 00
14	Phineas Runyan	Confectionery	7 00
14	John D Lucas	do	7 00
14	A J Kegg	do	7 00
14	Frank Masters	Drugs	7 00
	Broad Top Township.		
14	Eichelberger, Lowry & Co	Store	7 00
14	Langdon & Glazier	do	7 00
14	Richard Langdon	do	7 00
14	Williams & Loyd	do	7 00
14	Daniel Rowland	do	7 00
14	R B Wigton	do	7 00
14	A W Swope	do	7 00
14	Dunn & Lawrence	do	7 00
	Alfred Evans	Confectionery	5 00
	Scott Eichelberger	do	5 00
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
14	D R Anderson	Store	7 00
14	William Laney	do	7 00
14	Sam'l Hunt & Co	do	7 00
	Colerain Township.		
14	Miss Catharine Deal	Fancy Store	7 00
14	A C James & Co	Store	7 00
14	C F Hetzel	do	7 00
	Hopewell Township.		
14	Wm Grove	Store	7 00
14	Daniel Ritchey	do	7 00
	Harrison Township.		
14	V B Wertz	Store	7 00
14	James M Shoemaker	do	7 00
	Juniata Township.		
14	Zeigler & Hillegas	Store	7 00
14	George Gardill	do	7 00
14	John Markle	do	7 00
14	Lewis N Fyan	do	7 00
14	William Keyser	do	7 00
14	Joseph Foller	do	7 00
14	Joseph Ling	do	7 00
14	George R. Bailey	do	7 00
14	Andrew Ginger	do	7 00
	John Hughes	Distillery	15 00
	Napier Township.		
14	Blackburn & Wright	Store	7 00
14	Samuel Hefner	do	7 00
14	E Richards & Co	do	7 00
	Middle Woodberry Township.		
14	Andrew Baker	Store	7 00
14	A L Beckhœffer	do	7 00
14	J W Ricketson	do	7 00
14	Jacob Brenneman	do	7 00
14	D F Keagy	do	7 00
14	Holsinger & Stouffer	do	7 00
	Christ Stouffer	Confectionery	5 00
	M F Stock	Confectionery, &c.	7 00
	South Woodberry Township.		
14	Armstrong & Byers	Store	7 00
14	Samuel Oster	do	7 00
14	George Kauffman	do	7 00
14	C L Buck	do	7 00
14	Robert Ralston	Confectionery	7 00
	East Providence Township.		
14	D A T Black	Store	7 00
14	John Nycum & Son	do	7 00
14	John Louderbaugh	do	7 00
	G W Hinish		
	West Providence Township.		
14	John Gilbaugh	Store	7 00
14	Henry Allen	Grocery	7 00
14	John M Barndoller	do	7 00
	Southampton Township.		
14	David Tewell	Store	7 00
14	H C Lashley	do	7 00
14	J M Purcell	do	7 00
14	Laban Johnson	do	7 00
14	John Mors	do	7 00
	Snake Spring Township.		
	William Lysinger,	Confectionery,	5 00
	Londonderry Township.		
14	Jacob Evans	Store	7 00
14	J C Devore	do	7 00
14	William Devore	do	7 00
14	Thos. J. Porter	do	7 00
	Monroe Township.		
14	James R. O'Neal	Store	7 00
14	Daniel Fletcher	do	7 00
14	Asa M Williams	do	7 00
	Saxton Borough.		
14	J A & E Eichelberger	Store	7 00
14	Mrs C Fockler & Son	do	7 00
14	James L Prince	do	7 00
14	H S Brode	Confectioner	7 00
	Liberty Township.		
14	Little & Stoler	Store	7 00
	Daniel Stoler	Distillery	15 00
	F V Besser	do	15 00
	Schellsburg Borough.		
14	Conly & Mullin	Store	7 00
14	John S Schell	do	7 00
14	Black & Border,	do	7 00
14	Miller & Egolf	do	7 00
14	Duncan McVicker	do	7 00
44	John E Colvin	do	7 00
14	Smith & Statler	do	7 00
14	A J Snively	Confectionery	7 00
	St Clair Township.		
14	Blackburn & Co	Store	7 00
14	Simon Hershman	do	7 00
14	Gideon D Trout	do	7 00
14	Beckley & Holsinger	do	7 00
14	Hiram Davis	do	7 00
14	Horn & Van Diehl	do	7 00
14	F D Begle	do	7 00
14	Hershman & Greenbaum	do	7 00
14	G B Amick	do	7 00
14	Nathan Wright	do	7 00

Notice is hereby given, that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1867.

A. J. SANSOM,
Mercantile Appraiser.

N. B.—Persons whose names are not contained in the above list, who have commenced business since April 1, 1867, will please inform the undersigned of the same. A. J. SANSOM.

apl19:4w

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against tresspassing upon the premises of the undersigned for the purpose of Hunting and Fishing or for any other purpose whatever, as we are determined to enforce the law against all disregarding this notice.

Abraham Miller, William Arnold,
Elijah Miller, Ephraim B. Miller,
George Baker, Abraham M. Miller,
Jacob W. Hardman, John E. Miller.
April 12:4t

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds, Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. apl19:2mo

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. GEPHART.

Bedford, April 5, 1867.

Farm, Garden & Household.

TASTE IN FARMING.

There is one thing in which farmers, take the country through, have been sadly deficient, and that is, in a regard for, and a cultivation of the beautiful, as well as the useful. Farmers from the city, whose ideas all run in this direction, who have entered upon life in the country, and upon the care of their farms, as if they were flower gardens, to be worked not for the sake of producing anything that shall be useful, so much as to gratify the eye. Or if they undertake to produce anything, it is something that shall either please the fancy or gratify a luxurious appetite, or make them conspicuous among the neighboring farmers. They do not regard their occupation as one of practical utility. Farming is with them an ornamental branch, very much like worsted work or embroidery among the ladies of the household. This is one extreme. Such farmers have done a great amount of good, but they have overestimated an incidental part of the matter.

On the other hand those who have depended on farming for a living, have too often overlooked this part of the subject. Some have a perfect contempt for flowers, and shrubbery, and shade trees, and all that would be regarded as belonging to the ornamental. They have no plans for beautifying their homesteads. Their houses and yards, and gardens are all laid out for mere utility. Not a dollar is spent on anything that will not give one dollar or more in return. It is all labor and profit with them. This is the other extreme.

We do not see how any man who entertains such views, and works his farm on such principles, can open his eyes without feeling rebuked. He cannot look out upon the world unless he is devoid of reflection, without being constantly reminded that he is setting at naught the great lessons which the Being who made the earth, and who rolls around the seasons, and produces the crops by His rain, and sunshine, and the exercise of His almighty power, is continually teaching. It is the teaching of Scripture, "He hath made everything beautiful in his time," and it is the teaching of every day's observation and experience. There is not a crop produced by the earth in which there is not as much laid out on beauty as on utility, and even more. The crops of grain in their growth, and even when they wave in golden color for the harvest, are almost enough to stir the soul of a statue with admiration. The orchards, before they ever produce an apple or a peach, or any other fruit, are gorgeously decked out with beauty.

The God of Nature has given us an example which we ought not to disregard. It is not a mere fancy, it is a duty to pay some attention to the appearance of things. The farmer who leaves his house or his grounds in a slovenly state, who pays no attention to beautifying his farm, is doing violence to one important element of his nature. It is very easy to do something toward the cultivation of taste in farming. A vine around the door way, a bed of well-selected and well-tended flowers, a few shade trees and an arbor for vines, a well arranged and well kept garden, a little care in cutting down the weeds by the roadside, a little attention to the appearance of the outbuildings and fences, a plan in the laying out of one's fields, &c., would add largely to the enjoyments of farm life, and they would add largely to its profits too. A farm that is properly taken care of, and which exhibits taste as well as close culture, will have a higher pecuniary value than one which is used merely for making the most money out of it for the season.

Taste in farming is nothing to be ashamed of, as many seem to regard it. The man who exhibits it and who cultivates it is a wiser man, a better man, than the one who despises it. He is cultivating part of his own nature, which the other man suffers to run to waste and to be covered with briars and thorns. He is engaged in a work of benevolence also. He is doing good to others. He contributes to the enjoyment of every one who sees and admires the evidence of his taste in the improvement and beautifying of his grounds. If "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," (which has now become a proverb,) the farmer who makes his own place attractive in the eyes of others becomes a public and a lasting benefactor. He blesses not merely his own family and his neighbors, but every traveller who passes his homestead; while he who makes it his only object to dig out of the earth what he can turn to immediate profit in money, is living altogether for himself.—*New York Observer.*

TIMBER AND RAINFALL.

According to [illegible], a German authority, the proportion of forest or woodland required for an agricultural country, in order to secure it a regular and sufficient rainfall without violent storms, is twenty-three per cent. in interior regions, and twenty per cent. near the coast. The estimate relates to Germany. The same writer estimates that five per cent. of timber is sufficient for England. An English authority, Sir Henry James, regards this last estimate too high for England, deeming 2.5 per cent. of timber sufficient. It is probable that the percentage of timber required in Germany is less than would be necessary in the level regions of our own section, as mountains exert an important influence upon the amount of rainfall.

The following interesting account of the influence of timber upon rainfall and springs is taken from Boussingault's Rural Economy:

"The Wolf-spring in the Commune of Soubey, France, furnishes a remarkable instance of the influence of woods upon fountains. A few years ago this spring did not exist. At the place where it now rises, a small thread of water was observed, after very long rains, but the stream disappeared with the rain. The spot is in the middle of a very steep pasture, inclining to the South. Eighty years ago the owner of the land perceiving that some firs were shooting up in the upper part of it, determined to let them grow, and they soon formed a flourishing grove. As soon as they were well grown, a fine spring appeared in the place of an occasional rill, and furnished abundant water in the longest drought. For forty or fifty years this spring was considered the best in Clos-du-Doubs. A few years since, the grove was felled, and the ground turned again to pasture. The spring disappeared with the wood, and is now as dry as it was ninety years ago."

A FIFTY-FIVE DOLLAR GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE. —A new Sewing Machine of the above kind and price is offered for sale, one half cash and the balance in six months, properly secured.
☞ Address Box 61, Bedford, Pa.

Humorous.

A [illegible]—making candles.

An exchange says lovers, like armies, generally get along quietly until they are engaged.

[illegible], let your wife see you kiss the waiting maid. A sure thing.

[illegible]

What is better than a promising young man? A paying one.

Why are good husbands like dough? Because women need them.

Be temperate in diet. Our first parents ate themselves out of house and home.

A sensualist says life is too short to drink poor whisky, or to make love to an ugly woman.

Go to strangers for charity, acquaintances for advice, and relatives for nothing—and you will always have a supply.

A western candidate, coming in the course of his canvass, to a tailor's shop, said: "What we look for here is measures not men."

A SWEET CONSOLATION.—There is said to be something consoling for every ill in this life. For instance, if a man is baldheaded, his wife can't pull his hair.

[illegible]—Frederick, what city is that you are going to visit this fall? Fred.—If you have no objection, I'm going to [illegible].

On some railroads it is customary to have a lock on the stove to prevent passengers from meddling with the fire. A wag being asked why they locked the stove, coolly replied that "It was to prevent the fire from going out."

A cynical journalist says the reason so many marriages occur immediately after a great war is that bachelors become so accustomed to strife that they learn to like it, and after the return of peace they enlist in matrimony as the next thing to war.

An Irish lad having been asked if the man who had just flogged him was his own father, replied: "Yis, sure he is the parent of me; but he raises me as if I was his son by another father and mother, bad luck to him."

[illegible].—At a school examination a young tyro in declamation, who had been told by the teacher that he must gesticulate according to the sense, in commencing a piece with "The comet lifts its fiery tail," lifted the tail of his coat to a horizontal position, causing roars of laughter.

A lady on one occasion, traveling in a railway carriage, was much annoyed by a cockney companion continually embellishing his conversation with 'This 'ere' and 'That 'ere.' In a few minutes afterwards she quietly requested him to close the window, remarking, "This 'ere is affected by that air."

A gentleman riding through Sydenham saw a board with "This Cottage for Sail," painted on it. As he was always ready for a pleasant joke, and seeing a woman in front of the house, he stopped and asked her very politely, when the cottage was to sail? "Just as soon as the man comes along who can raise the wind," was the quiet reply.

An amusing story is told of a cunning exhibitor at a recent agricultural fair in Connecticut, who divided a bushel of peaches, and entered one half in his own name, and another in the name of an influential man in a neighboring town. The big man got the prize, and the other contribution, although off the same tree, was not mentioned.

"Pa, didn't you whip me for biting Tommy?"

"Yes, my child; you hurt him very much."

"Well, then, pa, you ought to whip mamma's music teacher, too, for he bit mamma right on the mouth, and I know it hurt, because she put her arms around his neck and tried to choke him."

A New York officer who was up before the Police Commissioners the other day on a charge of drunkenness, made the following rather lame defense: "I had been out all night; I was wet and tired; I took one single hot whisky before I went into the house; I had also had my hair cut that day, and whether it was the whisky or my having had my hair cut that made me act so queer, I don't know."

During a steam voyage, on a sudden stoppage of the machinery, considerable alarm took place, especially among the female passengers. "What is the matter? What is the matter? For heaven's sake tell me the worst!" exclaimed one more anxious than the rest. After a short pause a hoarse voice from the deck replied: "Nothing, madam, nothing, only the bottom of the vessel and the top of the earth are stuck together."

"HERE'S TO YE, JIMMY."—An Irishman had been sick for a long time, and while in this state would occasionally cease breathing, and life be apparently extinct for some time, when he would again revive. On one of these occasions, when he had just awoke from his sleep, Patrick asked him—

"An' how'll we know, Jimmy, when you're dead? You're after wakin' up ivery time."

"Bring me a glass o' grog," he replied, "and say to me 'Here's to ye, Jimmy,' an' if I don't rise up and drink, then bury me."

"Reckon I couldn't drive a trade with you, Squire," said a genuine specimen of the Yankee pedler, as he stood at the door of a merchant in St. Louis.

"I reckon you calculate about right, for you can't no ways."

"Wall, I guess you needn't get huffy 'bout it. Now, here's a dozen genuine razor strops, worth two dollars and a half, you may have 'em for two dollars."

"I tell you I don't want any of your strops, so you may as well be going along."

"Wall, now, look here, Squire. I'll bet you twenty-five dollars that if you make me an offer for them 'ere strops, we'll have a trade yet."

"Done," said the merchant, and he staked the money. "Now," said he, chaffingly, "I'll give you sixpence for the strops."

"They're your'n!" said the Yankee, as he quietly pocketed the stakes. "But," continued he, after a little reflection, and with a burst of frankness, "I calculate a joke's a joke; and if you don't want them strops I'll trade back."

The merchant looked brighter. "You're not so bad a chap after all," said he. "Here are your strops; give me the money."

"There it is," said the Yankee, as he took the strops and handed back the sixpence. "A trade is a trade, and a bet is a bet. The next time you trade with that are sixpence don't buy razor strops."

DENTISTRY DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER.

([illegible])

DENTIST.

Would respectfully inform the [illegible] friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in [illegible], where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of the [illegible] ARTIFICIAL TEETH on several improved [illegible] principles.

The [illegible] for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, [illegible] at the disposal of all who require them. DR. PORTER is now inserting the most BEAUTIFUL and DURABLE at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operations warranted.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS.

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. [illegible] as administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. [illegible], of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman, late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College; he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth bleached and dressed, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a, March 29, 1867.

Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding

$300 to those drafted men who paid

commutation and afterwards were drafted

and who put in substitutes, or who entered

the service. We will promptly attend to the

COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons

entitled to have their money refunded and

will give our special attention to the subject.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

J. W. LINGENFELTER.
M. A. POINTS. Attorneys.

March [illegible].

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628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "Our Own Make," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts,—[illegible] and every length and size Waist; in every respect First Quality, and especially adapted to meet the wants of First Class and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really cheaper than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are Warranted in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and see that each Skirt is Stamped "W. T. HOPKINS' MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHILA." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-room,

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILA'A.

☞ Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

Wm. T. HOPKINS.

March [illegible], 1867.

J. L. LEWIS,

DEALER IN

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER

[illegible]

Physicians' Prescriptions

carefully compounded

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Riddle, late of [illegible], deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

WILLIAM [illegible], Executor with the Will annexed.

[illegible]

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Christian Hoffman, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN,
JOHN L. HOFFMAN,
Administrators.

March[illegible]

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES.—By buying at HARTLEY & METZGER'S the best [illegible] WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER in the World. You may use one four weeks, and if not satisfied return it and get your money back.

Also buy all kinds of labor saving machines.—Why should not wash days be made easier? Try them. Try them!

mar15

AGENTS WANTED.—$200 per month and expenses paid Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address

W. G. WILSON & CO.,
630 Arch St., Phila.

Apr[illegible]

FOR SALE.

F A FANCY STORE at wholesale or retail, and store room to lease to purchaser. The Millinery business and Mantua-Making to be continued.

T. R. GATE.
Bedford, Pa.

April 12[illegible]

FARMERS who want to purchase the GREAT GUM BOILER GRAIN DRILLS for next seed time, should send in their orders to HARTLEY & METZGER at once, so that they may secure them. *No pay required till next September.*

March [illegible]

LADIES CALL!—Make a *fashionable little* call at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, where you will find a very select assortment of choice FLOWER SEEDS. Also, fresh and reliable Garden Seeds of all kinds.

mar15

THE INQUIRER

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The [illegible], or [illegible], [illegible] Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

FOUR AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

will thresh [illegible], will thresh from 50 to 75 bushels per day.

[illegible] from [illegible] Machines, also, [illegible] STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind, manufacturer of all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, [illegible], GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufacturer.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers and Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

1867. J. B. F. 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

REMOVED BUSINESS TO BEDFORD,

to the well known P. A. REED stand, on the Bedford [illegible]

[illegible]

and who[illegible]

CALL[illegible]

Jan 18, 18[illegible]

L[illegible]

FOR[illegible]

The institution is [illegible] near Co., Pa., a [illegible] Lebanon Valley Rail Ro[illegible] [illegible]

The school is one of high[illegible] [illegible] instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Social Sciences,
Philosophy and Polite Literature,
The Greek, Latin, German and French Languages,
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Penmanship, Drawing, and Painting,
&c. &c. &c.

The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and accomplished.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES JAN. 7, 1867.

[illegible]

For catalogue and further particulars, address

Rev. T. R. VICKROY, A. M., Pres.,
Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Dec. [illegible]

HORSE DEALERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATROBE'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflammatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who use it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRINER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

april[illegible]

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices way below former rates.

All Wool Coats	....	$10.00 to 25.00
" " Pants	....	6.00 to 8.50
" " Vests	....	2.50 to 4.50
" " Pants & Vests as low as $10.		

A few frock-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERES which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 90 cts to $2.50 for sale. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.

R. W. BERNSTEINER.

Bedford, Jan. 25, 1867.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Inquirer Job Office.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov. 2, 1866.

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867.

$2,495,255 36.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life, upon the non-forfeiture or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually, or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, including those on the ten year plan, participate in the profits of the company.

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All which of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be converted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are valuable. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, apply to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phila., or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

OHIO ROGERS, General Agent.
22 Walnut Street, (up stairs,)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
Bedford, Pa.

mar15:1yr

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature and Art.

Published every Saturday, in quarto form, eight pages on fine paper and new type. Fully illustrated with engravings of

LIVE STOCK,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FARM BUILDINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

A corps of practical and well-known writers contribute regularly to its columns.

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Of Choice Tales, Poetry, Biography and general Miscellany, makes the *Farm and Fireside* a welcome visitor to every home in the United States.

No expense is spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public. It will advocate the best interests of a Rural Life.

Its Market Reports are full and Reliable.

TERMS—$2 a year, invariably in advance. Sold at all News and Periodical Offices. Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of 5 cents.

S. S. FOSS, Publisher,
No. 402 Prune street, Phila.

mar15:3m

NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE GRAY LOCKS!

Dr. LEONS'

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original life and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, weak, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous; [illegible] a universal favorite with old [illegible]

[illegible] throughout the United States.

[illegible] SMITH, Sole Proprietors,

[illegible]

[illegible]ILL & Co.

[illegible] COMMISSION

[illegible] dealers in

[illegible] NUTS, &c., &c.

[illegible] Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] of all kinds of

[illegible] & Cocoanut Work

[illegible]

[illegible] Bedford,
[illegible] READY-MADE
[illegible] pants, vests, &c., also
[illegible] CASSIMERES,
[illegible] FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds, also, CALICOES, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Ryan's store, and opposite [illegible] marble yard. I invite all to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.

jiune1

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense.

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter.

july 13.

SAPONIFIER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 16, 1866.–3yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9. 1yr.

J. HENRY REYNOLDS

WITH

SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 222 Market street, and 210 Church street,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL. ☜

Jan. 11, 3m.

ONE AND ALL.—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.

HENRY B. BOCK.

April[illegible]

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Inquirer Job Office.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office.

nov 2-66

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov 2, 1866.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS and SIDINGS	Accom. A. M.	Express P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Huntingdon.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	McConnellstown.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pleasant Grove.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marklesburg.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coffee Run.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rough & Ready.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cove.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fisher's Summit.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Saxton.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Riddlesburg.		[illegible]
	[illegible]	Hopewell.		[illegible]
	[illegible]	Piper's Run.		[illegible]
	[illegible]	Tatesville.		[illegible]
	[illegible]	Bloody Run.		[illegible]
	[illegible]	Mount Dallas.		[illegible]

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	[illegible]	Saxton.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Coalmont.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Crawford.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Dudley.	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Broad Top City.		

Jan. 1867. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa.

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally, that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the traveling community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

E. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S PIANOS, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes, Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS.—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

E. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
or, Dr. J. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec6:tf

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY!

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted, or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Dentist.

Nov. 23, 1866.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Sole Proprietors,
Nov. 16, 3m[illegible] 137 North 3d st., Phila.

---

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE

AT "[illegible] STEAM MILLS,"

Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The [illegible] Steam Mill" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grain delivered in town, with dispatch. Having engaged in [illegible] in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a share of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.

N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds.

Feb. 8, 3m.

MORRISON HOUSE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

SHOVELS AND FORKS, DOOR MATS, Garden Tools, White Wash Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Carpet Tacks, all kinds of Paint, Varnish, Turpentine, Oil, &c. &c., at

HARTLEY & METZGER'S
MAMMOTH HARDWARE STORE.

Fresh stock of goods just arriving. mar15

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866.

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nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 26, [illegible]

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office.

nov 2-66

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative).
Edinburgh Review (Whig).
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48.00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the "Four Reviews" for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, or any two of the "Four Reviews" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866 for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. Pub. Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec21

J. R. DURBORROW.............JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

First.—If the deceased was Married, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to the child or children; (if minors, to a guardian.)

Second.—If he died unmarried: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the manner entitled to Bounty may be added the pro rata Bounty the soldier discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if there be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided, the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support, provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☜ Information given free of charge.

April 25, 1866:tf

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms.

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 88, North of range 3, Cedar county, Iowa, 25.37-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $250.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth S. in township 85, range 44, in Monona county, Iowa, 160 acres, Prairie land. Price $800.

No. 3.—S. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 23, in township 36, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota, 40 acres timber land. Price $100.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Tyson, containing 190 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door, also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $20 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 30 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters, and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

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